FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN, ENTOURAGE RETURN FROM VISIT TO SPAIN

PY170044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- The plane that brought President Alfonsin and his entourage back to the country arrived at 2116 at Ezeiza International Airport. The chief of state paid a 5-day visit to Spain, where he signed a joint declaration with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

REACTION TO U.S. LOAN REPAYMENT DECISION

Martinez: 'No Official Answer'

PY152252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2236 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez, who is temporarily in change of the executive branch, said tonight that "there will be no official answer" to the U.S. decision to withdraw its guarantee of the $300 million loan that expired today. Martinez indicated that "our government is going to wait for concrete demands from the IMF," which must answer the letter of intent that the Raul Alfonsin administration submitted to it.

Grinspun Responds

PY160012 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0001 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM) -- Tonight Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said that the U.S. Treasury Department decision not to renew the term for Argentina to pay a joint credit of $300 million obtained from several Latin American countries does not change the negotiations over our country's foreign debt.

These remarks were made by the economy minister at an unexpected press conference during which he referred to the meetings he will hold beginning 20 June in Cartagena with the countries that granted the loan to Argentina. Those countries that granted the $300 million on 30 March 1984 are Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Grinspun Interviewed

PY160122 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 June 84

[Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun interviewed by unidentified reporter on 15 June in Buenos Aires; from the "30 Milliones" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Grinspun -- in progress] ...by Latin American countries to Argentina in an agreement on 30 March. It also says that the U.S. Treasury Department is willing to consider a new Argentine request to carry out a similar operation to use the stabilization fund when Argentina reaches an agreement with the IMF on the letter of intent submitted by Argentina on 11 June.

[Question] In other words, there has been no change as to what the Argentine Government wants, that is, to be able to resolve this problem late this month.

[Grinspun] Well, the operation with the Latin American countries is due at the end of this month.

[Question] But regarding the United States, these countries demanded that the due date be today, 15 June.

[Grinspun] No, they did not demand anything. There was an established deadline saying that this operation was due on 15 June and it has expired.

[Question] What is going to happen from now on?

[Grinspun] Nothing in particular is going to happen. I mean this operation has expired, and I repeat what the communique says: The U.S. Treasury Department is willing to consider at any time, when Argentina reaches a settlement with the IMF over the letter of intent submitted on 11 June, a request if Argentina submits one.

[Question] In other words, we must now wait for the results of this letter of intent submitted by the Argentine Government and the answer from the IMF.

[Grinspun] That is right, this is what we have to do.

[Question] In this regard, undoubtedly you are preoccupied with the spirit of the letter of intent. But beyond your personal opinion, what is your opinion of international reaction to this letter of intent?

[Grinspun] Well, we believe that the letter of intent reflects realistically the objective Argentine economic situation, the great efforts our economy can make to overcome the poor situation we inherited, and the efforts Argentines are making to reorganize the economy.

[Question] When U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regon criticized Argentina, he said that the national government did not have a real plan to reactivate the economy.

[Grinspun] Well, you know that these remarks cited by a journalist reportedly from the FINANCIAL TIMES never did appear in the FINANCIAL TIMES or any other newspaper.

[Question] But the U.S. treasury secretary did not deny it.

[Grinspun] There is an official communique from the U.S. Embassy here issued the day after the report was published denying it. It says those remarks were never made.

[Question] Regarding the Paris Club. Is there anything new? It is true that a high-ranking official is arriving?

[Grinspun] No, The official arriving is not from the Paris Club. The official arriving is Michel Candessus, the treasury director of the French Government. The French Government permanently heads the presidency of the Paris Club, which not only administers the Argentine case but also the cases of other countries having this type of problem. The official visiting us is the director of the French Treasury, not the president of the Paris Club. Of course, we are going to disucss the problems of the Paris Club, but I would like to explain that this is not linked to negotiations with the Paris Club but with the normal and cordial relations between the Argentine and French Governments through their officials.

[Question] When are you going to Cartagena?

[Grinspun] I am leaving on 20 June.

[Question] And, of course, you are going to deal with these issues there.

[Grinspun] I would like to explain that the Cartagena agenda does not include bilateral matters but only those issues common to Latin American countries. Of course, once I am in Cartegena with the economy ministers of the countries involved with the Argentine operation, we will discuss this issue but not within the framework of the Cartagena meeting. We are going to discuss it because we have a problem that is very important to us.

Further Details

PY160248 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (NA) -- Tonight Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun played down the announcement made in Washington by the U.S. Treasury Department withdrawing its guarantee on the operation carried out late last March between Argentina and four Latin American countries that loaned Argentina $300 million.

During a press conference given tonight at the request of the journalists accredited at the Economy Ministry, Grinspun said that "the term of the commitment expired," explaining that Argentina is in condition to request it again and for the U.S. Treasury to grant it again.

Grinspun disclosed that he held telephone conversations with Argentina representatives in New York this afternoon. They informed him that they met with the work committee today and that negotiations continue in accordance with guidelines.

Asked if the U.S. announcement reflects pressure on Argentina in relation to its negotiations with the IMF, Grinspun said that "it is and it is not; it is a question of applying already established clauses."

He explained that the U.S. Treasury Department can grant other loans for 6 months that can be extended for another 6 months -- in this case with notification to Congress -- through the use of the stabilization fund.

'Sufficient' Funds Available

PY172200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Basel, Switzerland, 17 June (AFP) -- Enrique Garcia Vazquez, the president of the Argentine Central Bank, said today in Basel that despite its financial difficulties, Argentina has sufficient reserves to repay by the end of June a $300-million loan that it received from four Latin American countries.

This credit had been granted in March by Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia when Argentina had to pay interest owed to U.S. banks while it negotiated a stand-by credit with the IMF.

FRENCH FINANCE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR DEBT TALKS

PY161825 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1454 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- The head of the Department of the Treasury of France and head of the Paris Club, Michel Campdessus, arrived today just before 1400 GMT, declining contacts with the press at the Ezeiza Airport. Campdessus was met at the airport by officials of the Economy Ministry, and the group left the airport immediately upon noting the presence of journalists.

According to information made public earlier, the French official's mission is to negotiate with Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun the rescheduling of Argentina's debts with the Central Banks of the Paris Club countries. The same information said that out of debts totaling $40 billion, Argentina expects to refinance about $2.5 billion with the Paris Club. According to the letter of intent submitted to the IMF, Argentina hopes to contract $1.3 billion with the Paris Club, mostly credits for imports.

CAPUTO, TROCCOLI ON FOREIGN DEBT; ALDUNATE ARREST

PY172242 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1158 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (DYN) -- In a statement to the press, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who was also at the airport to welcome President Raul Alfonsin [upon his arrival from Spain], noted that the Argentine Foreign Ministry is following closely the developments in Uruguay resulting from the arrest of Uruguayan political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul.

Caputo also expressed satisfaction over Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's return to his country. Asked about the arrest of an Argentina journalist in Montevideo, Caputo said he requires more information on the issue, adding that if this report is confirmed, the pertinent negotiations will be carried out.

This question was related to an incident that involved TELAM news agency photographer Carlos Ventura, who was severely manhandled by Uruguayan intelligence service agents when he tried to take pictures of Uruguayan Interior Minister Julio Rapella. The Argentine photographer was delayed for 20 minutes but was later freed after the harsh protest of 200 Argentine journalists who accompanied Ferreira Aldunate on his return.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli also made a statement to the press while he was awaiting the arrival of President Raul Alfonsin. Troccoli said that "we are just about" to identify those responsible for the frustrated attack perpetrated last week against the plane that was carrying former President Maria Martinez de Peron to Spain.

Regarding Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's arrest in Uruguay, the Argentine interior minister said that Argentina will not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Regarding the foreign debt issue, Troccoli said that "Argentine people cannot think that everything is simple." He added that behind the $40 billion debt there is an interplay of varied interests. "Therefore, since this negotiation is neither easy nor comfortable, we have to be aware that there will be many comings and goings and restrictions."

He noted that "the important thing is for the country to be aware of the situation for the people to know that the government will not encourage adopting measures not in keeping with national interests and that it will do everything possible to avoid the deterioration of our domestic economic policy."

Troccoli said: "We trust that creditor countries and banks will understand the situation. Consequently, we hope that reasonable terms will be adopted to undertake negotiations."

OFFICIAL REGRETS ARREST OF FERREIRA ALDUNATE, SON

PY161850 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- In his capacity as director of the Radical Civic Union, roving Ambassador Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen has strongly criticized the arrests of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul Ferreira. In a statement released here today upon learning about the arrest of the Blanco Party leader, Solari Yrigoyen noted that this arbitrary measure distresses all democracies worldwide. He also expressed his desire that common sense ultimately prevail, that both leaders be released, and that the Uruguayan people's inalienable right to regain their democratic institutions in free, unrestricted elections be respected.

GRINSPUN RECEIVES USSR FISHING OFFICIAL

PY151459 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0217 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The possibility of establishing joint ventures for fish exploitation and research between our country and the USSR was reviewed today during a meeting at the Economy Ministry between the Soviet deputy minister of the fish industry and the Argentine economy minister.

During the talk, lasting slightly over 30 minuts, Nikolay Lysenko and Bernardo Grinspun comprehensively reviewed the current fishing situation and the Argentine fishing industry, Lysenko said. The USSR has offered its full support to train specialized personnel for scientific research on fishing and even for joint production through the establishment of joint ventures.

Lysenko noted that he found Grinspun favorable toward establishing commissions that will review, in due time, the complementary action between the two countries on this matter. Asked whether there is a hint on the date that such commissions will be set up, Lysenko declined to reply since there is no date set.

UNDER SECRETARY ON USSR, POLISH FISHING 'PROBLEM'

PY151750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0158 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Under Secretary of Sea Resources Hector Ruben Traverso said today in Mar del Plata that the situation regarding foreign ships will continue so long as the political problem with Great Britain is not solved.

Traverso told TELAM that foreign fishing ships, specifically those from Poland and the Soviet Union, will continue fishing in the maritime exclusion zone, arbitrarily imposed by Great Britain, so long as things remain unsolved with the British Government.

Traverso remarked that this is a serious problem for Argentine fishing companies because, in addition to the financial troubles they face because of previous, disgraceful economic policies, there is this unfair competition, which may also seriously affect fishing resources, as has repeatedly been said.

Responding to a question, Traverso said that the problem with foreign ships operating to the south of the country has been outlined several times to international organizations. There are about 130 Soviet and Polish ships working inside the limits of the exclusion zone, thus invading areas adjacent to the Argentine continental shelf.

Traverso said that, given the migratory habits of the fish, it is possible that those foreign ships enter the Argentine exclusive economic zone, since the zone is difficult and costly to control.

After reporting that there are no current valid agreements with Poland or the Soviet Union, the under secretary said that important plans are being studied -- with details still under technical analysis -- to effectively reactivate fishing by means of programs to boost the fishing activity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON FALKLANDS

PY180016 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] Corrientes (NA) -- Foreign Relations Under Secretary Elsa Kelly said here last night there was renewed optimism that Argentina would recover the Malvinas islands because of increasing support its stance was receiving from other countries in the face of British intransigence.

Speaking to the provincial legislature on Argentine foreign policy, Ms Kelly said Argentina's search for a peaceful solution to the conflict through negotiations had gained support and understanding "even from the U.S." because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to hold talks.

On the Beagle channel dispute with Chile Kelly said the peaceful solution sought by Argentina would be based on the bi-oceanic principle -- Chile in the Pacific and Argentina in the Atlantic.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

PY162026 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Jun 84 p 18

[Text] It has been officially reported that Brazil and Argentina have signed an accord, with Uruguay also participating. This accord lays the foundation for an economic cooperation framework that may be later joined by other nations such as Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela.

During the talks the representatives of the three nations, which will participate in the upcoming GATT meeting, agreed to submit a joint letter stating that they will oppose the EEC beef exporting policy.

The parties also reaffirmed their governments' intentions to achieve "greater integration and implementation" of their markets as soon as possible.

The accord indicates that meat trading will begin immediately and that additional provisions are being studied to permit Brazil to purchase raw beef exclusively from Uruguay and re-export it once it has been processed. The basic guidelines for a bilateral Argentine-Brazilian agreement will be discussed over coming weeks.

UNIONS TO BATTLE GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PLANS

PY160018 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] (DYN-NA) -- The Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) said yesterday that "the time has come to support with concrete actions" workers' wage demands, and called in a statement for a "battle plan" to fight the government's economic policy.

Meanwhile, a wave of strikes continued to sweep the country, with Cordoba bus drivers continuing a violent 72-hour stoppage and the 200,000-strong Construction Workers' Union (UOCRA) announcing a 24-hour strike. Vice-President Victor Martinez sharply criticized the trade union action, saying it was "not justified."

The threat of further strikes by railway workers at least temporarily subsided after rebel Railway Union branches yesterday agreed to lift all protest measures despite their disapproval of the $a2,000 pay hike granted workers. The city of Buenos Aires meanwhile granted its 50,000 employees a $a4,165 pay increase, thus ending two days of protest by union members.

CGT executive board members meeting yesterday authorized union secretaries to prepare the "battle plan" which will go up for membership approval on June 22 at a national assembly gathering of CGT leaders.

Saul Ubaldini, one of the CGT's four national secretaries-general, said the CGT has to lead the pay protests since "as the mother organization it has the responsibility of seeing these do not lead to anarchy."

The unified CGT statement demanded an "immediate change of course" in government economic policy, which it said differed little from that followed by the military regime. Government economic policies have led the country to the "brink of a social explosion," the CGT said.

If economic policies continue unchanged, the CGT said, "the recession will continue, and inflation will eat at our economy and deteriorate workers' wages more and more."

CGT secretary-general Osvaldo Borda said that "though some type of political ceasefire exists" between the government and the Peronist movement, this will not impede the CGT from demanding wage increases.

LECHIN REPORTS SILES ZUAZO DISCUSSED RESIGNING

PY151342 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo has made some disclosures on his recent meeting with the president of the Republic, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo.

As is known, Lechin has privately met with the chief of state at least twice. During one of those meetings the chief of state reportedly confessed to Lechin Oquendo his intentions of resigning the presidency due to the magnitude of the problems that arose prior to the agreement struck with the COB. Lechin stated that he then told the chief of state that he had been chosen by the people and that he could not resign his post at a time when it was imperative to find suitable solutions to cope with the crisis the country is enduring.

[Begin Lechin recording] I cannot withhold all I discussed with the president. That is right, he told me twice that due to a situation for which he could not find a solution, he would be forced to resign. Then I told him that the people have chosen you as president and you have to remain in your post. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

What news, then. The president had intentions to leave his post, said Lechin. Lechin then reminded Siles of his duties as a president chosen by the people. On the other hand, it is hard to comment on what the chief of state said unless the president attempts to clarify this matter, taking into account the disclosures made by Lechin.

Minister Downplays Statements

PY152006 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] We do not attach any significance to the statements made by Juan Lechin saying that the chief of state, Dr Siles Zuazo, had reportedly told him that he may possibly resign. This is a forceful statement that Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena made in response to a question posed by Radio Panamericana concerning the statements Lechin made in the past few hours. Rueda Pena said:

[Begin Rueda Pena recording] No. This is not exactly what COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo told radio newsmen yesterday afternoon. He was forced to make those statements but he did not make them in that sense. He actually said that during two earlier meetings he reportedly held with the president of the Republic, Siles reportedly told him that he would be willing to resign because of the serious problems affecting the country. That is what Juan Lechin Oquendo said. We do not attach any significance to these statements. [end recording]

RADIO STATION SET AFIRE IN SANTA CRUZ

PY151900 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Escerpt] A radio station has been burned in the town of Puerto Quijarro [Santa Cruz Department]. Indeed, agitated rally participants, led by the former mayor of Puerto Quijarro, set the Radio Tamengo building afire, thus causing a great economic loss, according to the reports relayed to Panamericana by our correspondent in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The fire reportedly took place yesterday Thursday, at 2115, according to the Panamericana correspondent.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER MEETS ARMS MANUFACTURERS

PY151840 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Ahmad Taqi is today visiting the Petrobras office in Rio de Janeiro. There he met with representatives of Specialized Engineers Inc., and of Brazilian Aviation Co., both arms manufacturers. He also met with representatives of Volkswagen and of the Mendes Junior construction company.

These meetings are designed to expand trade between the two countries. Iraq is today Brazil's leading oil supplier with an average of 160,000 barrels daily.

IRAQ SAID TO FINANCE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

PY161544 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 84 p 19

[By Milton F. da Rocha Filho]

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The multiple rocket launcher which is mounted on a truck convoy, known as Astros and manufactured by Avibras [Brazilian Aviation Company] in Sao Jose dos Campos is being partly financed by Iraq, which is the main purchaser. An executive of the arms industry has estimated Astros sales at about $550 million.

Another executive revealed that the financing of new arms development by the purchaser is a normal practice. Suppliers of parts for armored cars manufactured by Engesa [Specialized Engineering Company], Bernardini, and Autopecas [Motor Parts, SA] confirmed that orders placed with arms manufacturers have increased threefold.

According to the same sources, the financing of new product development is made under contracts which include a secrecy clause, and as downpayment on purchases. In the Astros case, the initial project was submitted to the Iraqi Government which approved it and provided an unrevealed amount of funding for its development.

Other products have been developed under this financing-downpayment scheme. The Engesa armored tank General Osorio will be financed with an advanced payment on purchases. The total investment amounts to $50 million.

According to those executives, seeking financing from purchasers to develop new arms projects is a normal practice because of the high interest rates charged by foreign or domestic financial institutions.

The Equity Shares Commission received yesterday from Engesa this year's first-quarter balance account, recording 41,391,000,000 cruzeiros in sales, that is, six times more than last year's same period when sales totaled 6.58 billion cruzeiros. The company posted profits for 848 million cruzeiros in this year's first quarter versus losses for 3,388,000,000 cruzeiros in 1983.

The Engesa executive board report attached to the balance account and signed by Market Director Luis Augusto Sachhi says that the company's first-quarter performance is in accordance with 1984 projections for increasing revenues in the other three quarters.

The report observes that "the company's revenue scheme is based on a schedule of deliveries (exports) of products ordered in advance, since it operates on the basis of contracting sales before manufacturing products, without keeping stocks of finished products. Operational expenses during the first quarter stayed virtually within the company's budget, without much difference between budgeted and expended amounts.

ARMS BEING SOLD TO IRAN THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES

PY161546 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 2

[Commentary by Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Iran has secretly purchased Brazilian-made arms and is already using them against Iraq in the Persian Gulf war. In addition to this the Teheran forces will receive military aid from Libya, one of the main clients of our military industry, which will consist of Cascavel-EE 9 armored cars manufactured by Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc], equipped with Mark III type 90-mm guns. The secret orders are not placed directly with the Brazilian suppliers but through specialized enterprises, mainly from Portugal and Spain, that purchase the materiel Iran desires and then resell it to that country. One of the largest purchases was settled a few weeks ago when 250,000 hand grenades produced by Explo -- Paraiba Valley Explosive Manufacturers -- were shipped to Madrid through the Jabour Export Company. Once the 2,500 boxes with 100 units each are duly received in Spanish territory they will be shipped, with a new bill of lading, to Iran. On Friday, 8 June, new shipments of spare parts for the Engesa vehicles that have been handed over — such as the case of the armored cars -- to Iran by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will arrive at Khamene'i maintenance centers near Dezful.

This information was confirmed in Teheran to O ESTADO and JORNAL DA TARDE by Industry and Commerce Ministry official Hoseyn Sadr who said that the way in which those Brazilian arms are arriving in the country is "definitely not through a direct sale," and pointed out that "great care has been taken in each operation to avoid any delicate situations."

Iran is currently on the international arms market with $500 million on hand for immediate purchases and $1 billion more for medium- and long-term contracts. This amount of money has awakened the interest of all Western arms merchants and the Iranian Foreign Ministry has decided to keep unofficial agents at some strategic international locations to act as observers. For example, in Sao Paulo we have one "Dr Aziz," a tall dark man who is invariably seen with his wife Mahiba and an Italian bodyguard named Giani. "Aziz" is not Iranian although he is Arab. His name is probably anything but "Aziz." His mission is to observe Brazil's military industry and report to "his bosses," suggesting certain goods or pointing out tendencies in this field. "Dr Aziz" will be out of town for several months, probably following in Buenos Aires the final steps of a contract by which Argentina will sell 100 TAM [Argentine Medium Tank] 30-ton tanks to Iran. This country is also interested in two modern Class 42 destroyers equipped with antiaircraft and antiship missiles whose cost has become too high in the light of the austerity measures of the new Argentine Government. On 4 June, while dining at a luxurious Sao Paulo restaurant, "Aziz" said that "once the Persian Gulf war is over Brazil will be in a good position: The access which Brazilian goods and manufacturers will have to one the largest markets for military materiel." He feels that "by the end of the decade the Brazilians and the Israelis will replace traditional suppliers of the Third World like Great Britain, France, and Italy thanks to their modern, pragmatic approach."

The truth is that the first Brazilian arms supplied to Iran came from Libya which had turned over materiel it had earlier purchased.

A few months after the war started, in 1980, the Libyan and Syrian Governments decided to prop up Khomeini's regime. A vast arsenal made up of arms from various sources was collected and delivered to Teheran. This package included Cascavel EE-9 tanks, grenades, rockets, ammunition and bombs, all of them made in Brazil. The flow continued and finally in August 1983 the Iranian Foreign Ministry sent a formal request to Itamaraty. The arms were not released. According to an official of the Itamaraty Trade Promotion Department, one of the basic guidelines of the Foreign Ministry is not to sell "to both sides in a conflict." Furthermore: "Brazil does not want, under any circumstances, to jeopardize its relations with Iraq, its main supplier of oil and a regular buyer of equipment and special services in general."

However, this did not prevent certain supplies, mainly light materiel, from arriving in Iran by means of a triangular operation (which means that the sale is arranged directly but the delivery goes through a middleman) presented as a normal resale. It appears that this was the path followed by shipments of 60- and 81-mm mortars and a long list of personal items. The most recent contacts in Brazil cast a light on Iran's current requirements; it is interested in fast Mac Laren boats manufactured by Maritime Shipyards in Rio de Janeiro.

Explo, type M-4 grenades also awaken Iranian interest not only because their price of approximately $6 each is very favorable, but mainly because of their superior performance. They have a range of 9.5 meters and disperse more than 800 fragments designed for high performance.

Iraqi troops are currently using the previous model, which does not have the laser telemeter or night vision aids but it does carry the 90-mm cannon. The engine is also different, and is not as powerful as the newer one.

OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED TO GAIN STEEL MARKETS

PY160304 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 84 p 19

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government is currently engaged in a superoffensive aimed at promising markets for Brazilian steel. At the end of June a Siderbras [Brazilian Iron and Steel Inc] mission will go to the PRC to increase this year's projected sales (500,000 tons), since between January and May this year arangements have already been made to ship 441,000 tons of steel.

During the same period another mission will arrive in Moscow to sell iron and steel products to the Soviet Union, and this week Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, Siderbras president, will travel to Cleveland, in the United States to give a lecture aimed at proving that Brazilian steel is competitive because of its quality and not the subsidies.

This information was obtained during an interview which Brandao Cavalcanti granted on 12 June after the signing of an accord with the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to train steelworkers. The president of Siderbras admitted that U.S. protectionism is harming Brazilian exports. He said that "430,000 tons of Brazil's overall steel exports are taxed by the United States." He also disclosed that it is possible that two more products will be taxed: wire rods and seamless pipes.

Brandao Cavalcanti feels that the lunge into the PRC and the Soviet Union is not an attempt to replace the U.S. market but rather to find new buyers. He believes that the U.S. market is not a lost battle, just a battle that must be fought in U.S. courts to prove that the Brazilian steel is not subsidized.

"It is cheap for two reasons: the fact that a great deal of iron ore is available at low cost and the high quality of the steel industry." Brandao Cavalcanti stated that Brazil still has a week to appeal the decision of the ITC -- International Trade Commission [given in English] -- to tax Brazilian steel products and this appeal will be submitted in time.

GALVEAS 'PROMISES' INTEREST PAYMENTS ONLY

PY151505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] It is remarkable that debtor countries can manage to pay interests despite being badly strained. This concept set the pace of the lecture delivered by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas to War School students. Galveas said that debts are contracted to be managed and not to be repaid. He categorically stated that we will still not repay any debt and that both bankers and multilateral institutions are aware of it. After the audience recovered from the scare, the minister went on: We will pay the interest, and when there is money available, bankers will lend us more to continue paying interest.

Galveas rejected a moratorium or other magic treatments of the debt. He also denied that there is disagreement between the economic area and Itamaraty. He explained that at the Cartagena meeting, Brazil should try to agree on more advantageous negotiation terms with creditors instead of sponsoring a debtors' club.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CARTAGENA MEETING

PY160038 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Today in Rio de Janeiro the foreign minister stated that the meeting of debtor countries to take place on 21 and 22 June in Cartagena will be based on the declaration issued by the four presidents [Argentine, Brazilian, Mexican, and Colombian] and on the final document issued at the Quito conference held in January.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, during the Cartagena meeting the debtor countries should jointly come up with the grounds to support their argument for understanding by the creditor countries. The minister also pointed out that the meeting will not be held to negotiate with the creditor countries.

[Begin Guerreiro recording in progress] ...will not refer to political negotiations, it will really seek an understanding on the foreign debt problem. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY ORGANIZING NEW PARTY

PY152355 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 84

[Text] Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves told former President Ernesto Geisel on 13 June that his, Aureliano's, political elbow room within the PDS [Social Democratic Party] seems to be narrowing more and more all the time and that perhaps his only way out would be to organize a dissident bloc which would be the embryo of a new party. This information was confirmed in Rio de Janeiro by former Minister Armando Falcao, who carried the message to Geisel.

According to Rio Grande do Sul Deputy Antonio Carlos Borges, this new party may be launched on 28 June and will be initially called the National Democratic Party (PDN). In Brasilia moderate opposition leaders have revealed that the government appears to be ready to make some proposals toward "liberalization" to counteract the political partisan activities of Aureliano Chaves and Senator Jose Sarney.

Denies Participation

PY161740 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jun 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Vice President Aureliano Chaves denied yesterday that he is involved in the organization of a new party, the National Democratic Party (PDN), to give shelter to dissidents from the PDS [Social Democratic Party]. He affirmed: "The struggle is within the PDS now, and that information has no basis in fact." Former Governor Ney Braga, who is one of Vice President Chaves' political negotiators, also disavowed the reliability of that information.

SARNEY TO JOIN PDS DISSIDENTS AGAINST MALUF

PY160218 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Senator Jose Sarney, former president of the Social Democratic Party (PDS), is prepared to join the bloc of PDS dissidents who want to back an opposition candidate in case Deputy Paulo Maluf wins the PDS convention scheduled for early September this year.

At least this is what Sarney himself has told PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes. The two of them met secretly on 11 Jun at the senator's aparment on Supercuadra 309 Sul, in Brasilia. On 12 June, Sarney confirmed this decision at a meeting he held in his office with Senator Fernando Herique Cardoso (PMDB-SAO Paulo).

Ulysses held a 1 and 1/2 hour talk with the former president of the PDS. Sarney told him that he had no doubts that Deputy Paulo Maluf was going to take the PDS convention. He indicated that he knew for sure that Maluf already has the support of an overwhelming majority of the 961 conventioneers.

According to the senator's figures, not even the combining of votes obtained so far by Aureliano Chaves, Marco Maciel, and Mario Andreazza would prevent the victory of the former governor of Sao Paulo. In Sarney's opinion the affair of the PDS Executive Board, which did not even discuss the idea of a primary convention to nominate the party candidates, improved Maluf's chances.

According to those congressmen close to Senator Sarney who spoke with him over the last 72 hours, Sarney is angry with President Figueiredo. The former PDS president feels that Figueiredo has betrayed him and on 11 June he made a remark which cast some light on his state of mind: "I will take revenge."

Sarney told more than one friend that he had not planned to release the idea of a PDS primary the way he did a week ago. After getting President Figueiredo's approval he told the latter that he would contact party hopefuls and members of the executive board first and then release the idea of the primary afterwards.

Ruben Ludwig, chief of the Military Household, phoned him later. Ludwig first and Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu later insisted that Sarney must call an immediate press conference and announce the proposal to hold a PDS primary. They argued that the announcement would have a great impact.

They also told Sarney that one of the effects of the announcement would be to tear apart the strategy of opposition parties to give support to a single candidate to succeed President Figueiredo. Sarney gave in.

MACILIO TO LAUNCH CANDIDACY FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

PY160059 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Flavio Macilio's candidacy for vice president of the Republic at the Social Democratic Party's convention will be launched in Fortaleza this evening. The president of the Chamber of Deputies will run for this post on Deputy Paulo Maluf's ticket. This afternoon Macilio and Maluf arrived in Fortaleza where they will remain for 5 days.

FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT REQUIRES INCREASED EXPORTS

WA181515 Rome IPS in English 13 Jun 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, June 12 (IPS) -- Brazil will have to expand its exports to earn $15 billion annual trade surpluses in the next three years to meet payments on the massive foreign debt, the Central Bank foreign trade director said today.

The top trade official, Carlos Viacava, said those surpluses could be achieved with $40 billion in annual exports and imports totalling $25 billion each year. Projections for this year indicate that exports will run about $25 billion, against $15 billion spent on imports.

Brazil is the largest third world debtor, owing some $95 billion. In his remarks before students of the Superior Defense School, Viacava defended the government's current efforts to beef up exports, arguing that the offensive for a higher trade surplus will create jobs and reactivate the economy. He rejected criticism from some economists who charge that the export policy is aggravating inflation, which is now running at 235 percent annually.

Analysts say the high trade surpluses are adding to inflation because the government hs had to print new currency to buy the dollars earned by exporters. Viacava also complained that the European Economic Community (EEC) is subsidizing sugar and meat exports, lowering international prices and undercutting exports of developing countries such as Brazil. In the last few months, Brazil has earned unprecedented trade surpluses of more than $1 billion each month.

The export efforts have caused a slight recovery in the industrial sector and in employment, according to business leaders. But the rising inflation rate continues to concern Brazilian officials and the International Monetary Fund, with which Brazil has signed loan accords which set goals for foreign trade, current accounts and the budget deficit.

FURTHER REPORT ON TERRITORIAL WATERS EXPANSION

PA150040 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Colombia has increased its territorial waters by 80 percent. According to a UPI report from Bogota, the Colombian Government has outlined its jurisdictional waters according to international law. Colombia now has a new juridical coast, Colombian expert Admiral Gustavo Angel Mejia said. The officer said that with the establishment of these new marine limits, Colombia will have absolute sovereignty over its ocean surfaces, airspace, its ocean seabed and subsoil. The new sea limits were established for the mainland, San Andres and Providencia Archipelagoes, and other Colombian insular regions.

7-POINT AGREEMENT REACHED WITH WORLD BANK

PA180118 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jun 84 pp 1 A, 13 A

[Excerpt] The World Bank reached an agreement with Colombia yesterday on seven basic points by which to expand its credit facilities without affecting public services with immoderate rates or causing damage to the country's national labor protection plan.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD, or World Bank, provided the means to soften the terms of current loans so that our country's payments will accord with its capacity to pay. This revision was essential, given the 150 billion pesos fiscal deficit predicted for 1984 and the country's limited ability to make its payments, in light of the foreign exchange rates and the payment schedules established in the contracts. The most important addition to the agreements between the IBRD and Colombia is the country's commitment to be more flexible in implementing its tight controls on international trade, so as to permit a more rapid flow of the imports needed to carry out the projects financed by the World Bank.

According to National Planning Director Jorge Ospina Sardi, the seven basic points included in the agreement are as follows:

1. The Colombian Government will permit the import of materials necessary to the project financed by the IBRD.

2. The conditions of payment will be eased, in accordance with the country's ability to pay.

3. Measures will be taken to protect Colombia's labor, producers, and industries in public bids.

4. A "follow-up committee for projects already under way" will be created and chaired by the minister of finance, who will oversee the fulfillment of a commitments.

5. A policy of gradual and moderate adjustments in the rates charged for public services will be pursued, as a means of financing the organizations that provide those services.

6. The provision of IBRD funds will be accelerated, overcoming the bureaucratic problems affecting that international institution and the paperwork and procedures in the institutions that grant the credit.

7. Rotating funds will be created at the Bank of the Republic and will be supplied with postdated IBRD and IDB bank drafts, the final use of which will be justified and allocated as projects advance.

DEPUTIES LEAVE FOR TALKS WITH EEC LEADERS

PA152152 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A congressional delegation consisting of Deputies Juan Tama, Rafael Marquez Moreno, and (Fausto Vallejo) will leave for Europe today in order to disseminate the Quito Declaration and the plan of action that was drafted by the Latin American economic conference that was held in this capital.

Tama said that their efforts will begin in Brussels on the occasion of the meeting of the European Parliament, where the delegation will contact European parliamentary and political leaders to outline the problems plaguing Latin America, particularly Ecuador.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL QUESTIONS SUPREME COURT

PA170256 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal -- Eustorgio Mendoza, Fernando Enrique Parra, Juan King de Burneo, Marco Aguirre Apolo, Jose Julio Benitez, and Washington Bonilla -- met last Thursday to draft a memorandum that they then sent to Supreme Court Chief Justice Carlos Pozo Montesdeoca.

They want to know what has become of the challenges that were lodged on behalf of the Radical Liberal Party by (Jose Gil Garcia) on 20 February, (Gerardo Caicedo) on 29 March, and (Eudoro Loor).

The challenges are based on allegations that one of the two finalists in the presidential race had been given advantages over his opponent in the 29 January elections and that thousands of Ecuadoreans were deprived of their right to participate in the elections, thus violating the will of the people and committing electoral fraud.

The Electoral Tribunal magistrates are asking the Supreme Court of Justice to hold a special meeting to discuss the challenges. Meanwhile, Chief Justice Pozo Montesdeoca has advised the Electoral Tribunal magistrates to ensure that they are not carried away by interests that have nothing to do with their duties.

Eustorgio Mendoza, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, hopes that by Wednesday, 20 June, the Tribunal will have the official results, so that the winners can receive their credentials on Friday, 22 June.

REACTION TO U.S. COMMISSION'S COPPER PROPOSAL

Senators React

PY161542 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Senators Javier Diaz Orihuela, Ramiro Priale, and Carlos Malpica of Popular Action, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, and the left, respectively, termed as negative the proposal of the U.S. International Trade Commission that President Ronald Reagan should set quotas for copper imports, because it would negatively affect Peru.

Belaunde Issues Warning

PY172203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry said tonight that if the U.S. Government adopts restrictive import measures on copper we may also implement restrictive measures since trade between two countries is based on reciprocity. During a brief meeting with the press, the Peruvian president said that this position will not result in a deterioration of U.S.-Peruvian relations since we have already started negotiations to avoid this situation.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS DEBT RENEGOTIATED TO 1985

PY152344 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0523 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Sandro Mariategue, chairman of the Council of Ministers and prime minister of Peru, stated during a TV program aired on the evening of 14 June that only a small portion of the debt, owed to four socialist nations among which are Yugoslavia and Hungary, has yet to be renegotiated. "Everything else has been refinanced until 31 July 1985." Mariategui also reported on the results achieved in Paris.

SHINING PATH KILLS CAMPESINOS, OFFICIALS

PY141700 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP) -- The police in Ayacucho reported today that 15 campesinos and two district officials were slain over the past few days by Shining Path subversives in Ayacucho and Huancavelica Departments which are located southeast of Lima and are in a state of emergency.

The police reported that after the killing of 21 residents in La Mar (Ayacucho) last week, 50 Shining Path members attacked in the early morning hours on 11 June a group of farmers who were riding in a truck in Ocros, a town located 40 km away from Ayacucho, and killed 15 of them.

Finally, the police reported that the terrorists executed the mayor and the head of the municipal council of a town in Acobamba province, Huancavelica Department, three days ago after subjecting them to a summary trial in the town's main square.

REPORTAGE ON RETURN OF BLANCO PARTY'S FERREIRA

Arrested Upon Arrival

PY161805 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1755 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate was taken off ship under arrest here this afternoon. He spent approximately 14 and 1/2 hours on board the ship "Ciudad de Mar del Plata," which left Buenos Aires at 2216 [0116 GMT] last night.

In the meantime, the executive board of the Ferreira Aldunate-led Blanco Party this afternoon issued a statement strongly condemning the procedures followed by the Armed forces to detain their undisputed leader. At the end of a 15-minute meeting held on board the ship which was carrying Ferreira Aldunate, 11 members of the Blanco Party Executive Board issued a terse statement of condemnation.

Public Relations Directorate Communique

PY162051 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 2037 GMT 16 Jun 84

["Text" of National Public Relations Directorate communique issued 16 June entitled, "Arrest of Wanted Persons and Press Conference"]

[Text] As the wanted person Wilson Ferreira Aldunate entered Uruguayan territory today he was arrested and immediately placed at the disposal of the military court. A similar situation applies to another wanted person, Juan Raul Ferreira. The communique states that journalists are invited to a press conference the interior minister will hold at his ministry at 1900 today.

AFP: Armed Forces Divided

PY170028 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 16 Jun 84

[By AFP special correspondent Oscar Martinez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Political circles in Montevideo have commented that the triumphal return to Uruguay today of proscribed political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate -- although he was arrested on board the ship and whisked away from the crowd that had gathered to meet him by means of an unusual security operation -- represented a new defeat for the military regime as well as some divisions within the Armed Forces.

A sign of division within the Armed Forces was noticed when, according to witnesses yesterday, the Army tried to take over the port with armored cars but the Navy defended its jurisdiction by placing huge rolls of barbed wire at strategic points that prevented vehicle traffic.

At the same time, sectors of the media have asserted that General German de la Fuente, director of the Military College, requested retirement on 14 June, but an answer to his request was postponed until after Ferreira's return. De la Fuente, who is regarded as a professional or someone who follows rules strictly, a few weeks ago had refused to take a post at the Inter-American Defense Board to which he had been appointed by the Armed Forces.

Political sources have pointed out that General Julio Bonelli, chief of the 1st Military Region -- the most important military region of the country -- will allegedly be replaced on 18 June. Analysts consider Bonelli to be very closely related to the president of the epublic, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez.

Foreign Minister's Protest to Argentina

PY160025 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The Uruguayan foreign minister has confirmed that Uruguay verbally protested to the Argentine Government over the activities of Ferreira Aldunate in that country, particularly over the speech Ferreira delivered in Condordia during which he indicated his desire to overthrow the government of President Gregorio Alvarez. The protest was made by Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso to Argentine Ambassador Carlos Perette, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry. Radio Carve has learned that despite this episode relations between the two countries are excellent.

Detained at Naval Air Base

PY170100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 16 June (TELAM) -- According to Blanco Party spokesman, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the Uruguayan political leader, is presumably under detention at the Captain Curbelo Naval Air Base, located in Laguna del Sauce, approximately 200 km northeast of this capital. This reliable report, obtained from party spokesmen, contradicts another report that was circulating early this afternoon when Ferreira was detained and which indicated that he was under detention at the 13th batallion outside Montevideo.

Alvarez Denies Coup Rumors

PY180045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0011 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Jun (NA) -- Uruguayan President Greogrio Alvarez reasserted tonight through local radios that he is in full power, thus denying rumors of a coup. Meanwhile, the police were able to peacefully break-up a demonstration held by approximately 6,000 persons in downtown Montevideo staged to demand the freedom of Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

Rapela Press Conference

PY170110 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

["Text" of Interior Minister General Julio Cesar Rapela press conference in Montevideo on 16 June, reporters not identified -- recorded]

[Summary] I'm going to start this meeting with a few words and later, if anybody has any questions, I will try to answer them as best possible.

"The reason for this press conference here this afternoon is mainly to deny some rumors spread during the day in view of the events that are public knowledge and to point out a few things that I deem important. In the first place, as has been stated in the communique, Mr Wilson Ferreira and Mr Juan Ferreira, who are wanted by authorities, were arrested in order to be placed at the court's disposal.

"I must admit that today's events, despite the measures that were taken and the information we had, fortunately developed normally and calmly.

"We believe that this, basically, is the result of two things: first, because of the precautions and alert measures that we took yesterday and today and which I believe were understood, obeyed, and have received an appropriate response; second, because of the good sense and moderation of the crowd of approximately 20,000 persons that gathered on Libertador Avenue between La Paz and Nicaragua Streets. It is obvious that everyone behaved correctly. But we must also point out that the security forces, which are always held responsible, acted with great consideration and avoided carrying out any actions. There were a few minor incidents that I suppose will lead to a few arrests within the next few hours to determine who was responsible for them. If this does happen, the public will be duly informed.

"This is basically what I wanted to say, with the purpose of denying any rumors regarding the disruption of order and the excessive use of the security forces. [Rapela interrupted by journalists] Just a minute, I have not finished what I was saying.

"I hope that the next few hours will develop in the same way because we Uruguayans will overcome our problems if we continue to behave and act with good sense and calmly, with the peace that prevailed during such a difficult day as today.

[Question] "Minister Rapela, could you tell us where Ferreira Aldunate is?

[Rapela] "Mr Ferreira Aldunate is under arrest at a military unit awaiting the decision of the military court." I want you to ask questions one by one.

[Question] Where are the Armed Forces holding Ferreira Aldunate?

[Rapela] "I will give no more details in this regard."

[Question] "What were the reasons for Ferreira Aldunate's arrest?

[Rapela] "It will be up to the military court to establish the charges and it is not up to me to disclose the crimes of which he is being accused."

[Question] "Argentine radio stations today reported that before landing, Mr Ferreira Aldunate signed a typed document. Can you tell us what this document was?

[Rapela] "I will tell you what I can because I only have second-hand information since I was not present during the operation. Mr Ferreira was asked to leave the ship when it entered territorial waters. Mr Ferreira did not accept this request because he felt that it would not be proper for him, and he asked to be taken to Montevideo. As far as I know, an act was drawn up stating that weather conditions permitted the suggested operation, but in view of Mr Ferreira's refusal it was decided to come to Montevideo.

[Question] "What was the difference between taking Ferreira off the ship and letting him land in Montevideo?

[Rapela] "The difference was that his presence and the presence of a large group of his supporters in the city could cause an uncomfortable situation, and the idea was to avoid this type of situation. [attempted interruption] That is why an effort was made to take him off the ship.

[Question] "And why was the ship then sent to Montevideo?

[Rapela] "For the same reason. An attempt was made to take him to Montevideo to avoid contact between Ferreira and the crowd in Montevideo."

[Question] Why did the ship start going to Punta del Este and then changed course back to Monetvideo?

[Rapela] It was authorized to do so because the captain said that he did not have enough fuel to get to Montevideo and had a contract to fulfill.

[Question] Are Ferreira father and son being held together?

[Rapela] "No, they are not together.

[Question] "Please, can you tell me if you can guarantee the safety of the prisoners?

[Rapela] "We are living in a civilized country, sir, therefore we can guarantee the safety of every citizen."

[Question] Have there been any incidents?

[Rapela] "There were some actions that were against current regulations."

[Question] What are the reasons for the heavy display of naval and land forces?

[Rapela] "We did what we had to do in view of the estimated size of the crowd."

[Question] "Will the current events harm Uruguay's institutionalization process?

[Rapela] "I think not, I feel that the country may continue its process of democratic institutionalization as long as we keep calm and continue looking for solutions appropriate for the country."

[Question] Was Ferreira offered a lawyer?

[Rapela] He was offered one upon landing and he refused.

[Question] Will Ferreira Aldunate be allowed to participate in the coming elections?

[Rapela] "It will be up to the courts to decide this."

[Question] Can the Uruguayan citizens be informed about the contents of this press conference?

[Rapela] "Precisely, I have broken the silence regarding this subject because I believe that the government's duty is to provide enough information to the press. The standing rules and regulations on the subject are still in force."

[Question] What about the rumors of the past few days regarding government changes.

[Rapela] "It is all false, it is all false because things at that level are absolutely normal.

[Question] "Sir, the charges against Wilson Aldunate were made about 8 years ago. Is it possible that in 20 years [as heard] the military government has not been able to determine his crimes?

[Rapela] "Precisely, because Mr Ferreira did not appear in Uruguay; therefore, the legal steps could not be followed.

[Question] "Are you referring to the investigations to determine his responsibility?

[Rapela] "[Words indistinct] one has to listen to the accused, and since he was not here the legal procedures could not be carried out."

[Question] Minister Rapela, is there freedom of the press?

[Rapela] "Yes, there is freedom of the press to the extent we deem that it does not disrupt peace and order."

[Question] Are not the decree prohibiting reports on Aldunate's return and your statement on the existence of freedom of press contradictory?

[Rapela] "I have already said that there is freedom of press except for restrictions to safeguard public order and security that we have implemented."

[Question] "Despite your statements at the beginning of the press conference regarding today's events, are you going to maintain the censorship decree in force?

[Rapela] "We maintain the measures according to needs and the only goal we seek when we implement a restriction or prohibit something is peace, tranquillity, and public order. With these purposes this government, that is, not a democratic government, it is obviously a de facto government, has the authority, or better said, has abrogated to itself the right to make decisions.

[Question] "General, Uruguayans want to know whether what you said at the beginning means that you are going to maintain the censorship decree.

[Rapela] "Yes, as long as it is necessary. We will lift the measures gradually as we have always done. You do not live in Uruguay, you have not lived in Uruguay But we who live here are perfectly aware that the situation has changed and continues to change and this is what we are trying to prevent from being interrupted -- that this development we are experiencing is not interrupted."

[Question] When will the press be free to report?

[Rapela] I do not know and will not answer any further questions on this subject since this was not the purpose of the press conference.

[Question] What concrete charges have been brought against Aldunate?

[Rapela] That is something for the military court and not something for me to say.

[Question] "Minister, this afternoon Argentina's roving ambassador, Hipolito Solari Irigoyen, told an Argentine radio station that he was going ask President Alfonsin, upon his return, whether Argentina could mediate to secure Ferreira Aldunate's release. Is there anything new about this?

[Rapela] "I do not know anything about this; this is something new as far as I am concerned.

[Question] "Of the people traveling on the boat, are the Ferreiras the only people who were arrested?

[Rapela] "Yes sir.

[Question] "Have any of the 20,000 persons who participated in the rally today been arrested?

[Rapela] No. "However, some of them may be called in for questioning."

[Question] Would you say that the foreign agitators presumably in the country failed to carry out their mission?

[Rapela] Certainly, thanks to the measures we implemented.

[Question] Mr Ferreira has stated that if you know that there are foreign agitators, why didn't you arrest them?

[Rapela] We do not know where thy are, otherwise we would have arrested them.

[Question] Will the people be free to demonstrate on the streets later?

[Rapela] "No one has been forbidden to demonstrate as long as they do so peacefully.

[Question] "Mr Minister, did any foreign government officially contact the Uruguayan Government concerning the situation of Mr Ferreira Aldunate?

[Rapela] "I am not aware of any.

[Question] "Mr Minister, you spoke earlier about security measures and press censorship. Can you tell us when these measures will be lifted and under what circumstances?

[Rapela] "We are in the midst of a process of institutional normalization for which we have taken steps. We are holding talks with properly authorized political leaders to arrive at solutions. These leaders are perfectly aware of the measures that we are prepared to take as agreements are reached. Therefore, we will make changes in keeping with the progress achieved."

[Question] As head of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, you have been speaking with various politicians. Why is it that Ferreira is arrested on arrival?

[Rapela] The other politicians had no accounts to settle with the courts, those who had to serve sentences had done so.

[Question] "General Rapela, what is your opinion about the possible reasons for recent rumors about a coup d'etat against Lieutenant General Alvarez?

[Rapela] "Frankly, I cannot tell you why these rumors have circulated. I really do not know why this has happened."

[Question] "Minister, was the deployment of troops on the streets of Montevideo related to this operation on Ferreira Aldunate's return?

[Rapela] "Naturally, it was prompted by Ferreira's return as well as by information we had about the possibility of disorderly behavior."

[Question] Don't you think that the situation in Uruguay resembles Orwell's '1984?'

[Rapela] I do not know what you are talking about.

[Question] Would not you say that the military operation mounted against Ferreira Aldunate was clownish?

[Rapela] "I am sorry you see it that way, I do not."

[Question] Can you tell us if Mr Ferreira and his son are at the Third Military Region in Paso de los Toros?

[Rapela] No, I cannot.

[Question] Is it true that Ferreira tied his return to the country to being turned over to the Navy and immediately to the court?

[Rapela] I have already said that by now the judge is aware of Ferreira's arrest and is taking the necessary steps.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES OPPOSITION WEEKLY DIGNIDAD

PY152100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1416 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 15 Jun (EFE) -- The Uruguayan de facto government has closed the opposition weekly DIGNIDAD for 8 weeks based on the content of its latest issue published on 13 June.

The closure was ordered through a resolution signed today by President Gregorio Alvarez "with the concurrence of the ministers of the interior and national defense."

The reasons claimed for the closure are the calls to the people to stage street demonstrations on 16 June, made by the weekly.

Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who is wanted by the military courts, is expected to arrive here on 16 June, from Buenos Aires.

COMMUNIQUE DEFENDS GOVERNMENT STAND ON PASTORA

PA170230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2202 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jun (EFE) -- The government issued a communique today stressing "its unwavering decision not to permit the conflict that is being waged in Nicaragua to be transferred to Venezuela."

The communique was issued "in the wake of comments arising from the presence of Nicaraguan citizen Eden Pastora."

According to the communique, the government's good faith has been proved "by its clear internationalist attitude and the way in which it has exercised its prerogatives in terms of the activities of foreign politicians in the country."

The communique states that "the government confirms its traditional position of respect for the principles of international law, particularly those seeking to protect human rights."

The communique adds that the government therefore "demands respect for its right to observe the practices and principles governing political asylum and the circumstances and cases in which it should be granted."

The government communique declares that "the national executive declares that decisions made in the exercise of national sovereignty are under no circumstances subject to approval by or agreements with third parties."

It also states that those decisions "cannot be rebutted by criticism or procedures that are not the product of the free exercise of democratic ideas, as decreed in our Constitution and confirmed by our country's traditions."

Minister on Pastora's Presence

PA160440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jun (EFE) -- Venezuelan Interior Minister Octavio Lepage said in Caracas today that Eden Pastora's presence in Venezuela is justified for humane reasons, since Pastora "is in a precarious condition and our country has the medical facilities to take care of him."

Lepage's statement is the first on the subject made by a minister in President Lusinchi's government after the Managua authorities sent a note to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry expressing "concern" over the attention being given Pastora.

Lepage said that "those who are looking for political implications in this case beyond that are wrong," adding that the Nicaraguan Government should not interpret Venezuela's gesture as a demonstration of anti-Sandinism.

Lepage indicated: "We don't want our country to become the scene of a struggle between Sandinists and anti-Sandinists. For this reason, the granting of visas to members of either group is being handled very carefully, so that we may avoid bringing the Nicaraguan feud into Venezuela."

Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister German Nava had previously said that the Sandinist government's note would be carefully considered by the Venezuelan oreign inistry and that an opinion would be expressed in due time.

PARTICIPATION IN U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS ANNOUNCED

FL152100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1933 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat's official spokesman said today that Mexico has accepted the position of witness [testigo de calidad] at talks to be held between Nicaraguan and U.S. officials on seeking a resolution to their differences in Central America. The spokesman said the United States and Nicaragua had requested that Mexico accept this position at the meeting, which is being held to find a way to overcome the Central American crisis. He added that the date and meeting place had not been disclosed.

Mexico's participation will contribute to reinitiating conversations between officials from the two countries. The talks began in the first part of June when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Managua, where he spoke with Nicaragua's Coordinator of the Junta of Government Daniel Ortega.

The spokesman added that Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Manuel Tinoco and U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Schlaudeman were also likely to be at the meeting, but said that this had not been confirmed.

Government Denies Role

PA162317 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1942 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (DPA) -- Mexico denied today having agreed to serve as a "witness" in the bilateral talks to be held soon between high-ranking U.S. and Nicaraguan officials.

Agustin Gutierrez Canet, spokesman for the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, today denied a dispatch from the NOTIMEX official news agency. He said: "Mexico's presence in the U.S.-Nicaragua talks has not been agreed on in any way."

NOTIMEX, citing a Foreign Secretariat source, reported on Friday that Mexico had accepted an invitation from the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments to serve as a "witness" in their bilateral talks.

Gutierrez Canet said that Mexico's role to date in the U.S.-Nicaraguan rapprochement has been the offer of its good offices, as requested by the two parties. The meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Commander Daniel Ortega at the beginning of this month in Managua was a result of Mexico's negotiation.

The Foreign Secretariat spokesman said he did not know whether Washington and Managua had already set a date and place for the talks.

SENATE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL

FL161619 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico remains confident that following discussion of the Simpson-Mazzoli law in the U.S. Congress, a legal arrangement will be specified to guarantee human rights and to end exploitation of Mexican immigrants who work in that country.

The chairman of the Mexican Senate Migration Committee said it is necessary to fight for the respect of undocumented workers' human rights in the United States. The Tabasco legislator said that the Mexican workers are not a burden to the United States and that they should receive the same treatment as U.S. citizens, including nondiscrimination in wages.

He added that it would not be appropriate for Mexico to make a decision to defend the Mexican immigrants at this time. Just because two amendments have been discussed in the U.S. Congress, does not mean that they have already been passed.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ON PLURALISM, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA172040 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 84 pp 1B, 8A

[President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, interviewed by Elvia Alvarado de Amador in Panama City -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you feel about ideological pluralism?

Answer: I am fundamentally a democrat. I have entered the political arena because I believe that it is in the country's best interest to strengthen our democratic institutions in every aspect, and that includes having political parties of different persuasions compete peacefully and positively to implement their programs to solve the nation's problems. The acceptance of different ideologies in our political environment is a natural outgrowth of our professed faith in democracy and liberty.

Question: How will you handle our foreign relations?

Answer: They will be of great importance. Our relations with the rest of the world are essential to us. Our national interests tell us that we must hope for integrated development, with opportunities for all, and we hope to achieve it in peace and with the greatest possible degree of the international independence. Our national interests are linked to our foreign policy objectives. We will give priority to our contribution to the search for solutions to the Central American problem, and to our relationship with the United States. The fact that the Torrijos-Carter Treaties make us equal partners in the operation, maintenance and defense of the Panama Canal brings out the importance of upright, cooperative and independent relations with that country. We will seek to strengthen our ties with Europe and Japan, which are among the greatest users of our geographic location for trade, industry, services and similar purposes. We will maintain our relations with the Third World countries, with whom we share a number of development programs. Our foreign policy will seek to pursue our national interests, as I have just described briefly, acting in those areas of greatest importance to Panama.

NO CHANGE SEEN IN BARLETTA FOREIGN POLICY

WA160655 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[By Silvio Hernandez]

[Text] Panama, June 14 (IPS) -- Panama's foreign policy will stay basically the same under the administration of the president-elect Nicolas Barletta, according to incumbent President Jorge Illueca.

Barletta, the candidate of a political coalition headed by the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), was elected president May 6 and will take office in October for a five-year term.

In a speech yesterday at the opening of a new hydroelectric plant in the western Panamaian Province of Chiriqui, Illueca pledged that the new administration will continue the "Torrijista" policies begun by former Panamanian President Gen Omar Torrijos.

Torrijos, who died in a 1981 plane crash, was known for his populist programs and for a non-aligned foreign policy.

Illueca said that Panama's foreign policy is based on making the country a "factor of understanding" for Latin American interests, a role he said is demonstrated by Panama's action within the Contadora Group.

Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela formed the Contadora Group in January 1983, in a meeting on Contadora Island, Panama, in an effort to launch peace initiatives in Central America.

Illueca noted that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries recently toured the five Central American nations to present officials with a document on regional peace and cooperation.

He said the Contadora Group will soon draw the United States and Cuba into their peace efforts, noting that "those countries must contribute to peace in Central America" because they have interests in the region.

The Panamanian president also expressed satisfaction over a Costa Rican-Nicaraguan commission recently formed under the Contadora Group's auspices to oversee border disputes.

Illueca, who is currently President of the UN General Assembly, said that Panama "is also willing to mediate between Nicaragua and Honduras" to help the two countries resolve their differences.

On the domestic front, the president announced that the Panamanian Government is set to launch a series of projects, including creation of a state investment bank opening with initial capital of $40 million in shares. A processing plant for palm oil will be installed in Chiriqui Province at a cost of $5 million, and a set of laws for professional trade unions will be proposed, he said.

Illueca also reported that the administration is about to present draft laws to parliament on labor rights, transportation, the environment and other issues. The Government will step up promotion of domestic and foreign investment and will launch a project to make use of land in the former Panama Canal Zone which is being returned to Panamanian control. He noted that since he assumed the presidency last February, four cabinet meetings have been held to study interpretation of the Panama Canal Treaty signed with the United States in 1977.

NAVAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PERU

PA151710 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, and Rear Admiral Raul Sanchez Sotomayor, commander in chief of the Peruvian Navy, last night signed a cooperation agreement.

The agreement of friendship and cooperation details the terms of support that the Peruvian Navy will offer the Panamanian Naval Force, which is engaged in a program to improve the professional capacity of its personnel and the quality of its vessels. The agreement also contains the terms of Peruvian Navy technical cooperation in the construction, maintenance, and repair of the Panamanian Naval Force's current and planned vessels. A Panamanian-Peruvian committee will coordinate the implementation of the agreement as well as the training seminars that the Defense Forces will receive.

Those present at the signing ceremony included Augusto Salamanca, the Peruvian ambassador in Panama, Colonel Marcos Justines, Lieutenant Colonel Elias Castillo, Frigate Captain Jorge Correa, chief of the Panamanian Naval Force, and Major Cristobal Fundora.

PANAMANIAN MINISTER ON CONTADORA PEACE PROPOSAL

PA152226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Central American governments have reacted favorably to the Contadora Group's peace proposal, Panama Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega said today. Ortega and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul, who are in New York, will present UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with the Contadora Group document tomorrow.

The Panamanian foreign minister explained that the Contadora Group proposal is divided into several sections. The first part reviews the general principles of the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives, which was previously approved by unanimous agreement. The second part contains legal principles and obligations, and the third includes the terms for the creation of a verification and control committee that will oversee the correct implementation of the treaty. There is also a section that establishes rules for the peaceful solution of controversies, while the final part is a protocol to which third nations can subscribe.

Asked if the protocol was included in an effort to seek adherence to the proposal from the United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union, Ortega responded that of the three, the United States and Cuba have more direct interests in Central America. He added that the Contadora Group plans to establish a dialogue with the United States and Cuba, but that these two countries will not be invited to the table for the time being, inasmuch as they can add nothing to the negotiations. He even hinted that their presence might be disadvantageous at this stage.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega said that the Contadora foreign ministers will meet near the end of the month, to study the five Central American countries' comments on the document, and to decide what is to be done next.

COSTA RICA

MONGE: C.A. PEACE CONFERENCE TO EXCLUDE U.S.

PA151331 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Paris -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has said that the United States will be excluded from a conference on peace in Central America, alleging that some U.S. sectors consider only military solutions to Central America's problems.

During a press conference held at the end of his 3-day visit to France, Monge said that the meeting to consider a solution to the Central American crisis might be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, before the UN General Assembly meets. A meeting in which the United States does not take part would counterbalance the U.S. influence in organizations such as the OAS, Monge said, adding that some U.S. power structures envision only military solutions to our problems.

President Monge, who has criticized the United States' for placing Central America's problems in an East-West context, said that he has asked European countries for economic aid because they, like Costa Rica, see economic and social ills as the only cause of instability. He added that Spain, the FRG, the Netherlands, and France have supported his initiative and that he expects to secure the participation of Italy, the UK, and Belgium.

Monge revealed that the members of the Contadora Group and the representatives of the countries directly involved in the regional conflict will be invited to the conference.

The Costa Rican president admitted that several U.S. sectors, such as the Congress, professors, and union leaders realize the importance of economic, social, and political factors. However, we obviously disagree with those power structures that favor military solutions, he added. He urged all foreign forces -- U.S., Cuban, and Soviet -- to abandon Central America and indicated that he will not accept Washington's offer to send military engineers to Costa Rica to build roads and bridges.

FORMER TUPAMAROS MEMBER SUSPECT IN PASTORA ATTACK

PA151849 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Rican authorities are investigating even speculation about the attack at La Penca. Detectives working on the terrorist attack at La Penca, in Nicaragua, have reported to this station that even mere speculation is being taken into account in view of the seriousness of the attempt.

In terrorist matters there is often a fine line between lies and truth. Well-trained terrorists work so subtly that most cases go unsolved, judicial sources have remarked. For this reason, a Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] detective told us, the dozens of versions we have received about the attack that took place while Commander Cero [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, leader Eden Pastora] was holding a news conference are worth our attention and separate investigations.

A former member of the Tupamaros [National Liberation Movement -- Tupamaros Faction] has emerged as a suspect. A man who posed as Swedish journalist Hansen der Anker has been mentioned in the investigations into the bombing at La Penca. Last week a member of the Basque organization Basque Fatherland and Liberty, ETA, was the prime suspect in the investigations but has apparently been cleared since then. The name of (Hector Harmodio Perez) has now surfaced. The CONOSUR PRESS news agency has reported that (Perez) is a former member of the Uruguayan Tupamaros organization who is widely known for having deserted that terrorist organization and allying himself with its natural enemy, the Uruguayan Army. According to the news agency, persons who know (Perez) well swear that he is the same person whose photograph has been published in Costa Rican and foreign media.

One item of great interest to the detectives in charge of the case, be they from the Criminal Investigations Directorate [DIC] or the OIJ, is the insistence with which the name of Uruguay has turned up at every stage of the investigation. It has been said repeatedly that the man who placed the bomb may have been a naturalized Swede of Uruguayan origin with the surnames of (Miranda Neira). The name of (Hector Harmodio Perez) has now turned up, and it is asserted that he is Uruguayan. This has led the detectives to feel that they must not rule out the possibility that those who wanted Pastora dead hired members of the defunct Tupamaros organization to take advantage of their experience in terrorist activities.

BRIEFS

OIL WELL PRODUCING -- For the first time in its history, Costa Rica has begun pumping oil out of a well located in the Diablo Field, in Talamanca. The well is yielding 5 barrels a day of 32 api quality, with a sulfur content lower than that of the oil imported by Costa Rica. The area in which the oil is located is believed to be commercially exploitable, as extraction and refining costs would be low. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Jun 84 p 7 PA]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Fighting in Usulutan

PA151532 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Dictatorship troops have once again failed in their attempt to dislodge our guerrilla forces from Usulutan Department. Pay attention to this report from Usulutan.

The 2d Cazadores Battalion of Usulutan has begun a retreat from Las Marias Canton, Jucuapa, where it had been carrying out operations to frighten the civilian population over the past few days. According to an Armed Forces Press Committee report, the Army had supposedly expelled all guerrillas from this canton.

Attention, dictatorship troops moving along the highway joining Jucuapa and Usulutan near Joya Ancha Abajo Canton were unexpectedly attacked by an FMLN guerrilla unit. The two groups clashed for 1 and 1/2 hours, and as a result of this exchange we inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy. The exact number, however, is still undetermined. The dictatorship's troops fled in total disarray toward Santa Elena. We suffered no casualties.

This operation to wear out dictatorship troops was staged only 7 km from Usulutan before the regime's criminal troops could effectively reply to the military actions of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade combatants.

The totally disorganized Army of the dictatorship indiscriminately fired mortar, cannon, and rifle rounds at nearby villages, destroying several houses and sown fields belonging to humble workers. This criminal operation carried out by the Army claimed the lives of a couple, Jose Tolillo and Reina Rojas. Jose Tolillo and Reina Rojas were killed by the explosion of an 81-mm mortar shell launched by Army troops which hit the home of this couple.

This has been a report from Usulutan Department, where another operation of the dictatorship has failed. The dictatorship failed; the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas [CONARA] Plan has been blown into a thousand pieces, because it has accomplished nothing in 7 months.

Rebels in Morazan on Alert

PA151342 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, much attention, attention Morazan Department, much attention: We call on all troop units belonging to the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, all military defense units, and the various structures scattered in the Morazan Department to remain on a state of alert, because we are expecting an operation to begin in this department.

Various battalions of the dictatorship's Army are currently moving toward San Francisco, northern San Miguel Department.

Attention, much attention, Radio Venceremos will broadcast important reports on development of this operation by the enemy in Morazan Department at 2030 tonight.

Sabotage in San Salvador

PA151551 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, Radio Venceremos has received a report from San Salvador on urban FMLN units operating in San Salvador. Urban FMLN units in San Salvador have staged several acts of sabotage on power pylons and telephone lines. We received reports on this kind of operation in the 3 May and 10 September neighborhoods and at the Agrarian Commercial Bank, which is near the Hector Blanta Stadium. We also have reports on acts of sabotage carried out by urban guerrilla units near the Liceo Salvadoreno High School. The FMLN also staged acts of sabotage along North Fourth Avenue. We salute our hard-fighting urban guerrillas, who are constantly active in San Salvador.

Army Operations, Power Outages

PA160217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In Usulutan Department, the Air Force and artillery attack on the rebel positions in Jiquilisco Bay, near the islands of Mendez and Montecristo, ended yesterday afternoon. According to military reports, the fighting between rebels and soldiers left four soldiers dead. The number of casualties sustained by the extremists is unknown. Meanwhile, Salvadoran Navy assault units detected a number of people who were accompanying the leftist guerrillas on the Island of Montecristo. They captured 27, most of them women and children. The five men in the group were immediately taken to the Usulutan garrison for medical attention and for interrogation on the movements of the leftists in the Jiquilisco Bay area.

According to civilians in the area of the La Barca farm, leftists used explosives to destroy high-tension wires at around 2100 last night, causing a power outage for about 10 minutes. The turbogenerator plant in San Miguel was activated and electricity was restored in the country's eastern region.

Here is a report on the country's central region. In Tejutepeque, the Army began an operation today in search of subversive camps and subversives who have been detected in the last few hours. The Army is staging the operation north of Tejutepeque, to surround the rebels who operate in that area.

In Cuscatlan Department, some 1,500 troops were mobilized 24 hours ago in the area of Tenancingo and Santa Cruz Michapa, in search of rebels.

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed in the capital that extremists destroyed three high-voltage towers at dawn in northern San Salvador, in the area of the Guaycume bridge, causing a power outage in Chalatenango Department and northern San Salvador Department.

COPREFA Reports Various Clashes

PA162138 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, "report" read by unidentified COPREFA official -- live]

[Text] Soldiers form Military Detachment No 1, headquartered in Chalatenango, clashed with a terrorist group in the canton of (Los Alas), in Chalatenango, yesterday. One extremist was killed and several were wounded.

A patrol from the 2nd Infantry Brigade of Santa Ana clashed with terrorist columns near (Ochupse), in Santa Ana, killing an extremist and confiscating a FAL rifle with ammunition. National Guard personnel who were guarding the town of San Sebastian, in San Vicente Department, repelled an attack on the town. One terrorist was killed and an undetermined number were wounded. The wounded were taken away by their companeros, who fled when they saw that their efforts to loot the town had been frustrated. The Army did not sustain any casualties in these various actions.

13, 14 June Fighting

PA152213 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] On the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, FMLN guerilla forces detonated a mine under one of the puppet Army's trucks on the military route from San Miguel to Morazan. This took place on the morning of 13 June, near San Carlos. At the time that this report was sent to Radio Farabundo Marti, the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy was unknown. On the same day, our forces held control over a sectionof that military route. They erected a barricade with vehicles and explained the objectives of our struggle to the people.

Also on 13 June, other units belonging to the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade dislodged the paramilitary men who had been terrorizing the people of Comacaran, in San Miguel Department. After taking total control of the town, our forces sabotaged the National Administration for Telecommunications [ANTEL] installations and held a rally with the townspeople.

In response to all of the defeats that were inflicted on the enemy this month, yesterday, 14 June, troops from the 3d Infantry Brigade, the Gotera Command Center, and other units began an operation in northern San Miguel and Morazan Departments. This operation has included heavy Air Force and artillery fire on many villages in the jurisdiction of Ciudad Barrios, Chapeltique, San Luis de la Reina, and other areas.

In Usulutan Department, where the enemy is also staging a large operation against the civilian population, our forces intercepted enemy units near Santa Elena. This took place on 13 June. After heavy fighting, the enemy troops fled in disarray, taking many dead and wounded with them.

FMLN Fails To Take Juduapa

PA170432 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jun 84 pp 4, 80

[Text] About 350 guerrillas failed to take Jucuapa in Usulutan Department yesterday. During their withdrawal, the guerrillas blocked the road between the Villa El Triunfo turnoff and Jucuapa, military authorities reported. While there the FMLN stopped traffic, burning two tankers, and flattening tires on cars, pickup trucks, buses, etc.

Traffic was still at a halt as of 1700 yesterday, and on an even larger scale, because many drivers who were traveling from San Miguel to San Salvador or from San Salvador to San Miguel or villages en route did not realize what was happening, and so the number of vehicles detained between the Villa El Triunfo turnoff and Jucuapa increased constantly. The number of vehicles stopped along this stretch of highway by 1600 yesterday afternoon amounted to 400 or more, people arriving in San Salvador from the east reported.

National guardsmen, treasury policemen, and national policemen repelled the guerrillas' attempt to enter Jucuapa, which has been guarded by security organizations for the last 3 months. The guerrillas' attack on Jucuapa began at 0530 in the morning and calm was restored by 0830 when the rebels were repelled by the government forces. The two tankers were burned at about 0800. One of them was owned by the enterprise in charge of constructing the freeway to San Miguel.

Clashes in Coastal Areas

PA170357 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jun 84 pp 4, 54

[Excerpts] Clashes continued all day yesterday in areas near Montecristo and Mendez Islands in the Bay of Jiquilisco in Usulutan Department, according to military spokesmen. Five days ago, the Army detected the presence of guerrillas in mangrove swamps on the Bay of Jiquilisco, where several hundred subversives have been in hiding.

The extremists, who have now been cornered in this eastern coastal area by the Army, have shielded themselves with local peasant families, which has made dislodging them difficult, the military spokesmen indicated.

The Army has had to refrain from attacking because the defenseless civilian population would be harmed, which is exactly what the FMLN-FDR terrorist groups want, the spokesmen said.

The Salvadoran Army has also detected in the region a constant flow of supplies for the FMLN-FDR extremists from Nicaragua, it was reported.

45 Army Casualties in Morazan

PA170217 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, your attention for this military report. The FMLN has inflicted 45 casualties on enemy battalions here in Morazan Department. Attention to this report. The FMLN has inclicted 45 casualties on the battalions participating in an operation in Morazan Department.

In 2 days of clashes, our troops, using small arms fire and mines, have inflicted 45 casualties on the dictatorship's battalions. At this time, several of the dictatorship's battalions -- the Atonal, Ponce, Leon, Morazan, Cacahuatique, and the so-called Ronald Reagan Battalion of San Francisco Gotera -- are conducting an enemy operation that our heroic military units have confronted by waging a constant war of attrition.

The oligarchy's troops have been facing a constant war of attrition on each yard of territory over which they have advanced in Morazan Department.

Here is our report. Today, Saturday, 16 June, we have maintained our war of attrition against the battalions that have been concentrated in Morazan Department, a fact that has resulted in 4 dead and 13 wounded. We repeat, 4 dead and 13 wounded are the results on Saturday alone.

As we have been reporting, the FMLN has been constantly eroding the dictatorship's battalions, and in 2 days of fighting we have inflicted a total of 18 dead and 27 wounded. We repeat: a total of 18 dead and 27 wounded. In 2 days of fighting the dictatorship troops, we have inflicted a total of 45 casualties.

FMLN Ambushes Army Convoy

PA170242 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Your attention for this report. At 0540 on Friday, 15 June, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, ambushed an enemy convoy of 29 trucks that was moving from San Marcos Lempa to Usulutan, near the canton of La Cruzadilla. One of the trucks was attacked with small arms and RPG-2 fire and was completely destroyed, blocking the Coastal Highway.

Simultaneously, another group of BRAZ units staged a heavy attack on an enemy cavalry company that was near the road to provide protection for the enemy convoy. Our units forced the members of this company to flee in disarray. In this ambush of 29 enemy trucks on the Coastal Highway, the FMLN inflicted 4 dead and 11 wounded and destroyed a military transport truck. This is the first report arriving at Radio Venceremos. We are trying to obtain more information for our people about this successful ambush on the Coastal Highway. We have also been informed that after this ambush, the enemy units received support from an armored vehicle and from reinforcements arriving from La Cruzadilla de San Juan. Our forces withdrew without any problems.

15-16 Jun Fighting in Usulutan

PA170303 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Your attention for this report from Usulutan Department. At 0510 on Friday, 15 June, forces belonging to the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, attacked enemy positions on the Coastal Highway near the canton and village of La Cruzadilla de San Juan. The attack lasted an hour, after which the enemy was dislodged from one of its positions and was forced to ask for reinforcements from cavalry troops and the 6th Brigade, who were in the area. The enemy suffered a great number of dead and wounded in this attack, though the exact number has not yet been determined. We suffered no casualties in the action. Here is additional information from Usulutan Department. Today, Saturday, 16 June, at 0530 BRAZ units attacked enemy positions on the San Francisco Javier turnoff. The attack lasted an hour. Meanwhile, at 0630, our forces also clashed with enemy reinforcements coming from El Coyolito Bridge. The enemy suffered three dead and several wounded. The enemy used 60-mm mortars in the fight, damaging houses and injuring several people.

VENCEREMOS ANNOUNCES NEW FMLN CAMPAIGN

PA161958 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, pay close attention: Radio Venceremos will now read an FMLN report on the beginning of a campaign of military operations. Attention, pay close attention: The FMLN has launched a campaign of military operations that will carried out under the motto "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in Rural Areas."

During this campaign, the FMLN forces will attack and wear down the dictatorship's battalions and will expand the sabotage against the bases of the economic system that supports an Army that terrorizes the rural areas in order to defend the interests of the oligarchs. We will expand our activities to suspend electrical service, stop traffic along the roads, and sabotage the cultivation of cotton and of all the products that bring in foreign currency for the dictatorship.

This is the just response of the people's forces to the campaign of terror, destruction, and devastation that the dictatorship's Army unleashed in the rural areas several years ago and which it expanded this year as a desperate measure in the face of the FMLN forces' growth and the expansion of the areas under our control.

The dictatorship's Armed Forces have brought desolution to the rural areas through their murderous campaign among peasants suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionary forces. With this pretext, the Army's battalions have killed thousands of Salvadoran peasants. The largest percentage of the 50,000 Salvadorans killed in the last 4 years is found among the peasants killed in each of the Armed Forces' incursions into the rural areas. The purpose of this is to terrorize them in order to (?eliminate) the broad popular support the FMLN enjoys.

The dictatorship's Army is also bent on implementing a systematic policy for destroying and burning houses in the rural areas, thus leaving thousands of Salvadorans in abject poverty. As a result of this, they have had to seek refuge in the cities or in special centers.

The dictatorship's Army has systematically destroyed houses, justifying its actions by claiming that these houses serve the FMLN forces in the areas under revolutionary control or where our forces mobilize. Most of our people have never had suitable houses, but the Armed Forces' merciful [as heard] policy has aggravated this national problem, leaving hundreds of thousands of peasants out in the street in the process. The Army's campaign of terror in the rural area includes the destruction of thousands of manzanas of subsistance crops and the slaughter of domestic animals. Even important farms and ranches of medium-sized landowners have been destroyed in San Miguel, Usulutan, San Vicente, and the rest of the national territory to cut off all of the peasants' means of subsistance in the areas of conflict.

In recent weeks the battalions of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa have carried out operations in northern San Miguel, stealing hundreds of head of cattle from humble settlers. These cattle have been taken to the 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters to be sold in order to support the troops.

The entire situation has been aggravated by the constant bombing of populated areas. In the last 2 weeks alone there have been between 20 and 25 bombings in the east, with one or two A-37 planes participating in each bombing. As a result of this, some 350 500-lb bombs have been dropped on these densely populated areas. In a similar fashion, the Army's artillery constantly bombards cantons and villages. All these actions have led to the destruction of hundreds of thousands of peasant homes and hundreds of schools, churches, and chapels.

The Armed Forces' permanent policy has been to wreak destruction in the rural areas. Coupled with the constant threats issued by the officers themselves, this has led to the depopulation of vast areas of our national territory and to an increasing number of refugees. The Army has launched a particularly intense depopulation campaign in the areas of Torola, Carolina, and Villa El Rosario, in the northeast, and in the areas of San Jorge, Jacuapa, and Chinamenca in Usulutan Department. The military high command is attempting to economically strangle many populated areas, having lost control over them. It hinders and completely halts all trade and production in these areas.

The vehicles owned by those merchants who travel in the areas under the revolution's control or in its areas of expansion have also been the target of the Air Forces's attacks on many occasions. The dictatorship has closed down many ranches, detained businessmen, closed shops, confiscated merchandise, etc. in order to prevent supplies from reaching the FMLN.

The Army has failed to achieve its objective however, because of the people's support and the FMLN's vast supply networks, yet thousands of residents have been affected and new areas have been economically strangled.

In other areas, the Army has implemented additional measures to produce depopulation. They have closed the sources of water supply as in the area of Jucuapa, Chinameca, and San Jorge, where water is very scarce. The Army has also destroyed water tanks and fountains in an unsuccessful attempt to expel our forces from that region. In other places, the Army has dammed the rivers, affecting hundreds of people. In Carolina, in northern San Miguel, Col Monterrosa ordered the destruction of the barge that plied the Torola River to link the towns of Torola and Carolina and neighboring cantons. When Monterrosa tried to explain to the townspeople that this measure was intended to keep the FMLN forces from traveling from Morazan to northern San Miguel, they responded that this was not true, that the destruction of the barge affected only local inhabitants, because the FMLN forces always crossed the river in any direction, at any point, and whenever they pleased.

For the thousands of peasants and residents who live in the areas under the revolution's control or influence, the FMLN's presence has meant the reactivation of trade and production, because the revolutionary forces encourage and organize them, which benefits both the local people and the revolutionary forces themselves. The situation changes, however, when the Armed Forces make incursions into or are stationed in these towns, because they always limit trade and prevent the arrival of fertilizer and other agricultural products.

The dictatorship's Army terrorizes the people, forcing them to abandon their homes, thus creating hundreds of thousands of refugees. The dictatorship worries about the possibility that the FMLN might establish permanent contact with the local people, as this enables the revolutionary army to increase its forces, expand its popular support base and open (?new means) of conducting trade and production to support itself.

Fidel Chavez Mena, who is now the planning minister, has announced that a reconstruction plan for Morazan has been developed. While Chavez Mena makes this announcement, the dictatorship's battalions are carrying out an operation in this Department of Morazan and they continue to (?destroy) the few remaining houses and to terrorize the peasants who still remain in the area.

How can the dictatorship reconstruct towns that have been bombed and depopulated and entire villages that have been eradicated? This plan concocted by the dictatorship that is now presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte will be merely another of the much-touted plans of restoration, such as those carried out in Usulutan and San Vicente, where they have distributed food among the peasants in the course of fleeting incursions, but have later continued to destroy, to terrorize, and to depopulate.

This is why the FMLN has launched its new "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in the Rural Areas" campaign. With it we will strike at and erode the dictatorship's forces and will produce and imbalance in the economic basis of the system that supports its Army. This is the revolutionary army's response to the destruction sponsored by the dictatorship against the peasants. This is our response to the policy that seeks to strangle the people's economy.

VENCEREMOS ANNOUNCES BAN ON ALL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC

PA161648 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, pay close attention, all transporters and drivers. We inform all transporters and drivers of private vehicles that the FMLN has decided to ban the movement of all types of vehicles on the country's main highways and secondary roads, effective at 1800 today.

We repeat: We inform all transporters and drivers of private vehicles that the FMLN has decided to ban the movement of all types of vehicles on the country's main highways and secondary roads, effective at 1800 today, Saturday.

FMLN military units will paralyze commercial, public, private and international traffic on all highways: the Pan-American Highway, the Coastal Highway, the Military Route, and other primary and secondary roads.

Attention, the FMLN General Command calls on all transporters and drivers to strictly obey these instructions, because primary and secondary highways will be mined or controlled by our forces. Any circulating vehicle will be destroyed. We issue a special appeal to international transporters to refrain from passing through Salvadoran national territory on the days in which these instructions are in force. These instructions will apply for an indefinite period; the FMLN will announce their suspension through its official organs.

Similarly, the people are advised to take precautions because, as part of our military campaign, there will be many power outages resulting from actions taken by our forces to sabotage primary and secondary power and telephone lines. The FMLN General Command calls on all its forces to intensify their activities to implement these instructions.

Long live the FMLN military campaign! Intensify sabotage and the people's war against the dictatorship's terrorism in rural areas.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS GUERRILLA AMNESTY FOR 90 DAYS

PA171325 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2043 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Jun (EFE) -- The Guatemalan military government has extended for another 90 days the guerrilla amnesty, although it has not announced the results obtained by the amnesty thus far. The amnesty, which covers political and common crimes committeed by persons or groups, either as perpetrators or accomplices, linked with armed insurrection, was extended for this new period by order of Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores.

Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, secretary of the Guatemalan military junta, said that the measure has allowed many Guatemalans to rejoin their communities and national life. Giron Tanchez did not say exactly how many persons have benefited from this amnesty since it was implemented last 11 August -- 3 days after Mejia Victores took office -- but noted that "many persons have benefited from it."

HONDURAS

U.S. TIES MAY BE REVIEWED IN PRESIDENTIAL TALKS

WA181212 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[By Manuel Torres]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, June 14 (IPS) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova will travel to Washington soon to meet with President Reagan, in a meeting that appears aimed at repairing some recent rips in the fabric of the two nations' political alliance.

The State Department invited Suazo Cordova the last week of May, but the move was kept under wraps until the U.S. press reported it. Honduras' ambassador in Washington, Jack Agurcia, said he is involved in the preparations for the talks, but did not announce a date for the presidential encounter. The meeting will be the third between Reagan and Suazo Cordova, who first met in Washington in July 1982 and then again in San Pedro Sula, Honduras' northern industrial capital, in December that year.

But Honduran analysts say this time will be different, due to signs that Honduras is growing dissatisfied with some aspects of its role as the site of an unprecedented U.S. military buildup in Central America. "President Suazo Cordova's relations with Reagan must be on a level of equality and not submission," said Carlos Roberto Reina, leader of the ruling Liberal Party. The views of Reina, one of the Liberals' presidential hopefuls, reflect an increasingly common mood here among the Honduran Catholic church and the general public.

Catholic Bishop Luis Alfonso Santos asserted recently that the United States dominates political life in Honduras and has even "dismissed and installed presidents." His words were echoed by Christian Democrat Efrain Diaz Arrivallaga, an ironclad opponent of the Suazo Cordova government, who complained that "Washington is using us as a peon in its regional counterinsurgency plan."

Critics here feel that the U.S. Government has been transforming Honduras into a kind of military fortress, pumping $37 million in military aid into the country in 1983, $74 million this year and a projected $62 million next year. Military installations at strategic points throughout Honduras have been readied for use by the U.S. Armed Forces, such as air landing strips at Palmerola, Jamastran, Cucyagua, San Lorenzo, La Ceiba and El Aguacate. This structures include radar stations, a military hospital, a Regional Military Training Center (RMTC) at Puerto Castillo on the Atlantic coast and an extensive intelligence ntework that is apparently directed at Nicaragua and El Salvador, which border Honduras. Since 1981, the U.S. and Honduran Armies have been joining in military maneuvers. The Salvadoran Army participated in the latest such exercises, "Granadero I" (Grenadier I).

Reina, who heads the Interamerican Human Rights Court, says it is common knowledge that Honduras is being used as the base for Washington's "covert war" against Nicaragua.

In 1982 and 1983, the U.S.-Honduran alliance had been running smoothly along the tracks laid by the Reagan administration, particularly because Gen. Gustavo Alvarez was at the head of the Honduran Armed Forces. One of the few Central American military officers decorated by the Pentagon, Alvarez was an unflagging U.S. ally, convinced that it is impossible to coexist with the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. But Gen. Alvarez was ousted on Mar. 31 this year by a group of younger Army officers who did not like his command style and warned Suazo Cordova that they would stage an uprising unless the Armed Forces commander was replaced.

Alvarez' successor, Air Force Gen. Walter Lopez Reyes, is considered a "pragmatic anticommunist," and has made some surprising moves since assuming his post. He has met with trade union leaders who were almost completely frozen out by Alvarez, and has pledged to take action on human rights violations in Honduras. Gen. Lopez Reyes recently made the unexpected announcement that the Honduran military is taking a second look at the U.S. Regional Military Training Center on the Atlantic coast. The new Army commanders object to the fact that U.S. officers are training Salvadoran troops at the center. Salvadorans who "graduate" from the center outnumber Honduras three to one.

In a speech publicized nationwide June 6, Lopez Reyes asserted that "international aid is necessary for security, "but must "respect the Republic's dignity and defend the nation's vital interests." Meanwhile, Suazo Cordova's economic team is looking disillusioned with U.S. financial aid, which totalled $102 million in 1983 and will hit $164 million this year.

That aid, channeled to Honduras through the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), is paltry compared to Honduras' requests, which run about $400 million in loans and $300 million in U.S. investments. Suazo Cordova laid out those requests in a letter to Reagan in July last year, warning that "our people are beginning, with increasing vigor, to wonder openly if it suits our own interests to be so closely linked to U.S. interests, if we receive so little in return." Those uncertainties have apparently gained force since then and, in the Honduran official arena, are taking the shape of increasing requests for loans, aid, investments and U.S. support for Honduran credit requests at the International Monetary Fund. Due to Honduras' strategic importance in Washington's military plans for Central America, those economic requests will certainly be on the agenda for the upcoming Suazo Cordova-Reagan meeting.

ARMED FORCES DONATE MONEY, CUT SALARIES

PA161235 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The military yesterday gave this country's politicians a good example in a time of austerity and economic crisis. The Armed Forces officers, who are fewer in number than the politicians, donated a huge amount of money to the country in this time of economic crisis. Furthermore, the ranking Army officers cut their salaries by three times the amount the politicians did. The deputies of the National Congress refused to cut their salaries. This is an example, a lesson that the military set for our politicians yesterday.

The Honduran Armed Forces, in an effort to cooperate with the central government at this time of serious economic problems in the country, and according to the laws established in Decree 85 issued on 24 May 1984 at the National Congress, has issued the following decree:

A. Chiefs and officers are to donate 1 month's salary and assistant personnel will donate 50 percent of 1 month's salary for the purchase of state bonds.

B. The Armed Forces High Command, aware of the fact that in addition to the donations by the chiefs, officers, and assistant personnel the institution should set an example of austerity, and as of 1 April has put into effect a series of salary reductions and reductions in representation fees.

C. The institutions in charge of the military social security system, according to the Constitution, as well as of its financial organizations, will receive exactly 26,050,000 lempiras by order of the military high command. These actions of solidarity by the Armed Forces show the positive changes in the institution's new policy toward the country's economic problems.

Finally, we clarify that no law exonerates members of the Armed Forces from the national, municipal, or district taxes and that the Army treasury has always retained the taxes that the law stipulates, and furthermore it has demanded documents to prove that these legal commitments are fulfilled.

SPANISH DOCTOR SAID INVOLVED WITH REBELS

PA151634 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 18

[Text] Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the National Refugee Commission, reiterated yesterday that Spanish Dr Helisenda Portabella Escueta was involved in Salvadoran guerrilla activities at refugee camps in Ocotepeque.

However, he could not ascertain if there were a connection between Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], the Basque separatist group, and the Salvadoran rebels, a charge implied in a report issued by the country's military authorities.

Garcia Turcios said that he was told about the incident when it occurred and that he, in turn, informed Government Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellan, president of the National Refugee Commission, who reported the incident to the Armed Forces.

Garcia Turcios said that since Portabella Escueta was a volunteer worker in the refugee program, it has been decided that any new foreign volunteers who serve in these camps will be investigated prior to their acceptance as volunteers. This investigation will be carried out by the Honduran Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which will authorize the entry of these volunteers into the country to take care of Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Nicaraguan refugees. With regard to those already in the country, Garcia Turcios said that they will also be investigated to determine if they have any ties with Salvadoran insurgent organizations. He noted that it is possible that these foreigners may be involved in these tasks but that because of the conditions they work under and the location of the camps it is difficult to prove they are involved in such activities or to catch them carrying them out. There are various humanitarian organizations and religious and lay groups which work with the approximately 42,000 refugees in the country.

For Garcia Turcios, the incident during which Portabella Escueta was killed supports the government's decision to relocate refugees several kilometers inside the country from the border with El Salvador. The current Liberal administration decided in December 1983 to transfer Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees from camps in Ocotepeque, Lempira, and Intibuca to the Olanchito region in Yoro Department.

ALLEGED SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS KILL THREE

PA161615 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Jun 84 p 15

[Excerpts] Cololaca, Lempira Department -- Local authorities yesterday identified the three persons who were murdered last Tuesday night by two alleged Salvadoran guerrillas who came to this community near the border with El Salvador. The three were killed in their home by the alleged guerrillas, who also stole 6,000 lempiras and kidnapped two young women. After sexually abusing the two kidnapped women, the alleged guerrillas abandoned them in an area between the villages of El Terrero and Las Bellotas. According to reports, the criminals wore olive-green uniforms and carried M-16 rifles and hand grenades. It is believed they could be Salvadoran guerrillas pretending to be refugees at the Mesa Grande refugee camp in San Marcos de Ocotepeque.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA LEAVES FOR USSR, WARNS U.S. ON CONTRA AID

PA161905 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today warned that if the U.S. Senate approves $28 million in aid for counterrevolutionaries, Nicaragua will suspend dialogue with the United States.

Commander Ortega, who left for the Soviet Union at noon today for an official visit, is being accompanied by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz Fernandez, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, and Companero Julio Lopez, director of the International Relations Office of the FSLN. Following is an excerpt of a statement made by Commander Daniel Ortega before leaving for Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We will be leaving in a few minutes for a working visit to Moscow and other socialist countries. This is in line with the framework of relations that Nicaragua opened following the revolutionary victory when Nicaragua, for the first time in its history, established relations with socialist countries. The good relations that Nicaragua has with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are well known. There are many lines of cooperation that include many aspects. Under these circumstances we are going to strengthen these relations.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, you speak of Nicaragua's problem: the problem of aggression. Then we have to talk about arms. A few days ago you spoke about some fast planes that Nicaragua could obtain.

[Ortega] We have said that Nicaragua has been making efforts to obtain adequate planes to face the aggression the United States is promoting against our people. These efforts are on course. We have made them with various governments. The training of Nicaraguan pilots is what has restricted this effort. But the Nicaraguan pilots will soon be ready to man this type of plane, regardless of its build.

[Reporter] Commander, lately there have been aggressions by the Somozist mercenaries on both the southern and northern borders.

[Ortega] We have to say that the aggression is being maintained, that there is an intensification of activities by the mercenaries being promoted by the U.S. Government and that this directly reflects the U.S. Administration's attitude of insistently asking the U.S. Senate and House for millions to continue murdering the Nicaraguan people. These administration requests for fabulous sums, such as the one that was approved on the 13th of this month by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee, totally contradict the alleged willingness to initiate a dialogue and negotiation with Nicaragua on the part of the United States. We know that on the 22d of this month the Senate will discuss the approval of this allocation of $28 million. We must say that Nicaragua contemplates the suspension of the beginning of dialogue of negotiations with the United States if that approval is granted. [end recording]

Further Ortega Remarks

PA162011 Mangua Radio Dandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Press conference by Commander Daniel Orgega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, with unidentified journalists at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ortega] We believe that we cannot face a feeding of the policy of aggression on one hand while on the other there is a supposed opening for a dialogue, of contacts being established, of negotiations being opened, negotiations that would include a third country. There is talk that Mexico would be the third country, the country that would host the negotiations. And while this effort is being made, the United States insists on requesting millions [for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries].

We will be following the U.S. Senate discussions on this $28 million. We hope that this is not discussed [as heard]. This way the U.S. senators would be helping Nicaragua and the United States to talk, to discuss, and to negotiate on the date we have already established. Otherwise, they will be weakening this effort. If the $28 million is approved by the Senate, Nicaragua will consider suspending the meeting scheduled to take place in the next few days.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON ORTEGA'S USSR VISIT

PA170209 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua German Shlyapnikov has said that the visit of a high-level Nicaraguan Government and FSLN delegation to the USSR will serve to further strengthen the two countries' ties of friendship, fraternity, and mutual respect. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta, will lead a government and FSLN delegation to the USSR in the next few days on a working visit that will include meetings with Soviet Government and party leaders. The Soviet ambassador added that within the framework of the two countries' relations, his government has given Nicaragua more than $320 million in economic aid for economic development, agro-industrial projects, and social programs in the last 4 years.

JESSE JACKSON TO VISIT MANAGUA 23-26 JUNE

PA162150 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Washington -- Jesse Jackson, presidential hopeful for the U.S. Democratic Party, will visit Managua 23-26 June at the head of a 90-member delegation that will include both journalists and government officials. Reliable sources have disclosed that the civil rights leader will meet with a member of the FSLN National Directorate and with religious groups, and will probably visit the Atlantic coast.

IMO APPROVES APPEAL FOR AID IN MINESWEEPING

PA160422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 15 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that today, 15 June 1984, in London, the Council of the International Maritime Organization [IMO], which is the executive body of the IMO, unanimously approved Nicaragua's request of all members of the IMO that they provide all possible cooperation to the Nicaraguan Government in sweeping the mines from its harbors. The organization will also provide technical aid on maritime safety, within its field and its available resources.

By taking this step, the council is endorsing Nicaragua's appeal to all of the world's countries that they provide all possible assistance in removing the mines from its ports, territorial sea, and adjacent waters, in order to restore normal navigation in those areas and thus to break the Reagan administration's criminal attempts to sabotage and to economically and military blockade Nicaragua.

Nicaragua participates in the sessions of the council as an observer, since it is not a member of the organization. The leader of its delegation is Companero Rodrigo Cardenal, deputy transportation minister. He submitted the request for international cooperation in deactivating the mines.

The IMO is a UN specialized agency whose main objective is to facilitate cooperation among governments in the area of international navigation and to watch over maritime safety and regulate shipping. As a technical organization, its objectives include the provision of technical aid in maritime matters to the developing countries.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SPEAKS ON TRIUMPH OF REVOLUTION

PA160133 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Defense Minister Ortega Saavedra's speech at rally commemorating fifth anniversary of death of "Heroes and Martyrs of Batahola" in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] In addition to commemorating the fifth anniversary of the massacre of our 185 brothers here in Batahola by gunfire from the Somozist guardsmen, who even used the area around the U.S. Embassy, which is near us, to level their criminal fire on our brothers 5 years ago: in addition to commemorating this massacre by the genocidal Somozists, we also want to begin, with this combative march and with this enthusiasm among our young people, the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the 19 July 1979 victory. It will be the fifth anniversary of the seizure of power by our people, our workers and young people, despite the efforts by Somozism and Yankee imperialism to keep them from doing so with crimes such as that committed at Batahola. Today, all of our people, our nation, and our workers begin their commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, which we will celebrate on 19 July in Managua as representatives of the entire country. [applause]

On 19 July 1979 we achieved peace, a peace that did not previously exist because of the Somozist dictatorship and the Yankee imperialists. However, shortly afterward, the climate disappeared. Why did it disappear? Because the imperialist gentlemen, especially after President Reagan took office, unleashed the current aggression that has brought abnormality back into our country. Who do they use to create this abnormality? They use the CIA mercenaries, who attack our people from Honduras and Costa Rica. How will we once again secure the peace and normality that we achieved on 19 July? We will do so by continuing to hit, defeat, and totally annihilate the Somozists and traitor Pastora's bands, which operate from neighboring countries against Nicaragua.

Why do the Yankees want to crush us? Because they don't want us to achieve a change that will be an example for other people. Instead of having our tanks being driven by uniformed students, or by uniformed men who study, they want them to be driven by genocidal individuals. Instead of our current Army leaders, they want Pastora here. They want a government that will include Robelo. And who are those gentlemen? They are representatives of the Yankees' interests.

They speak of peace, but they wage war on us. To date, nothing has changed. That is why we should continue to exert efforts for peace, and our first task in achieving that peace is to strengthen our current defense work, in order to crush the mercenaries on the borders and in the mountains, just as the Army companeros in Rio San Juan inflicted more than 100 casualties on traitor Pastora's mercenaries recently. [applause]

We also want to use this occasion to talk briefly about the registration of our citizens for this year's electoral process. It might seem contradictory that in the middle of the war we must also pursue electoral tasks; however, it is not contradictory. The Yankees, the imperialists, acting through the CIA mercenaries and the reactionary right wing, are trying to prevent this electoral process, in which the Sandinist people will reaffirm, with their vote, the power that they achieved with bullets on 19 July 1979. [applause]

The enemies of the revolution don't want this popular power to be institutionalized. Therefore, they don't want these elections to proceed normally, which is why they maintain the abnormal situation, using the war that they have imposed on us from neighboring territories. That is also why our citizens must register -- with the same enthusiasm with which our young people have registered for the Patriotic Military Service, with the same patriotic spirit and enthusiasm with which our people up to the age of 39 will register in 1985 for the Patriotic Military Service, with the same enthusiasm with which our rifles are currently being wielded in the trenches -- to show imperialism that we are capable of winning our battles both with bullets and with votes. [applause]

We, as citizens of this country who have the right to vote -- the military men also have the right to vote -- are convinced that in this electoral process, the Sandinist people will reaffirm their desire to continue the course to which we have held so far and which, despite the war, we are not willing to change.

CSE OFFICIALS ON ELECTIONS, COORDINATING BOARD

PA151515 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, president of the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE], said last night over Radio Sandino's "Direct Line" program that the elections will be suspended only if there is a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

Leonel Arguello Ramirez, a CSE member who also appeared on the program, described as abstract criticism the attacks which leaders of the Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board recently leveled at the government, its instructions, and the process in Caracas, Venezuela. Leonel said that all of us, and particularly those who head our country's political parties, are obliged to participate in the November elections as part of our historical responsibility. Arguello Ramirez stressed that we must think of the future and the development of the new Nicaragua for the sake of Nicaraguans and the revolution.

RIVAS LEIRA OUTLINES OPPOSITION VIEWS ON ELECTIONS

PA160458 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1345 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The FSLN will be to blame if there are no elections in Nicaragua and if the government does not restore public rights, Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the opposition alliance, said today. At a news conference in this capital, the opposition leader said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which consists of various parties, trade unions, and dissident labor organizations, has expressed its views on the 4 November elections. He said that the opposition alliance issued a statement on 24 May in which it announced that it was not going to register any candidates until the government responds to the document it had issued on 28 December 1983.

The registration period for candidates for president, vice president, and representatives in the National Assembly opened on 25 May and will close on 25 July. The opposition alliance says that the government must answer their 28 December 1983 document before that date so that the democratic parties can decide whether to register candidates.

One of the nine points in the document suggests that a national dialogue be held between the FSLN and the political parties, which are planning on a civic struggle in Nicaragua.

Rivas Leiva told newsmen that the opposition alliance respects the decision made by other groups to carry out an armed struggle and said that only the parties that favor a civic struggle should participate in the dialogue proposed by the Democratic Coordinating Board. "If the FSLN is asking the United States and other governments for a dialogue, why shouldn't it hold a dialogue with local opposition groups, which are the ones to decide their own destiny?" Rivas Leiva asked.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-CONTRA FIGHTING

Radio 15 September Cited

PA151700 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 14 Jun 84 p 32

[Text] Fierce fighting between Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] guerrilla forces and troops of Managua's leftist government has occurred throughout Nicaraguan territory. According to Radio 15 September, in northern, central, and southern departments and "armed peasants" of the FDN have increased their attacks, inflicting many casualties on the Sandinist ranks.

Transmitting clandestinely from "somewhere in Nicaragua," Radio 15 September stressed that regional insurgent groups "inside Nicaraguan territory" have increased their rebel actions in Boaco (southern Nicaragua), Zelaya Central, Jinotega, and Nueva Segovia Departments. The station noted that the heaviest fighting has occurred since 6 June and that Sandinist regular and elite troops sustained more than 200 casualties, dead and wounded.

The rebels entered Cono Blanco, El Sabalete, and San Antonio Juskawas, in Boaco Department, where the "freedom fighters" have consolidated a new war front. The FDN seized and destroyed two Sandinist garrisons in San Isidro Este in Jinotega Department, in the country's north-central region. Other clashes occurred in La Camaleona, Santa Maria de Tasua, and El Pastal. Heavy fighting also occurred near Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department, in the northern region. Government troops sustained 85 casualties, dead and wounded, in clashes in Pista de Guaina and Santa Elena, 5 and 8 km east of Quilali, respectively.

Radio 15 September also reported that the rebels captured more than 40 Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, 1 RPK machinegun, 2 PRG-7 grenade launcher with 11 grenades, 2 M-79 grenade launchers, 1 box of hand grenades, 4,500 cartridges for the AK-47, knapsacks, uniforms, and medicine.

Army Begins Campaign in South

FL151209 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinista Army is mounting a campaign in the south of the country, along the border with Coata Rica, against units of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] resistance movement.

Some 2,000 troops are said to be supported by tanks and artillery. A regrouping of anti-Sandinista FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] troops has been reported by Nicaragua along the northern border with Honduras. A major offensive is expected to begin at any time and thousands of civilians in the National Guard in Nicaragua have been placed, on a state of alert.

EPS: ARDE Infiltration Defeated

PA160230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Army has defeated the plan of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] rebels to establish themselves in a vast portion of the extreme southeastern part of the country, Deputy Defense Minister Commander Leopoldo Rivas said today. He said at a news conference that ARDE's forces suffered 200 casualties in combat in early June.

Rivas confirmed that 70 counterrevolutionaries were killed in fighting between El Castillo and San Juan del Norte, in Rio San Juan Department, which is on the Costa Rican border. He also said that the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, lost 7 men in these clashes and that 33 were wounded during "Operation Sovereignty." Commander Rivas reported that during these actions the Sandinist troops also seized 112 firearms from ARDE, the counterrevolutionary organization led by Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, who is in a hospital in Caracas.

Captain Bosco Centeno, a member of the EPS, also took part in the news conference, explaining how, about 15 or 20 days ago, EPS patrols exposed the infiltration of some 500 to 600 anti-Sandinists, who were planning on taking up positions in Rio San Juan Department. He also explained how the Sandinist troops moved on foot through the jungle for a week to locate the infiltrators' headquarters. The Sandinist troops have had artillery support in recent combat with ARDE units, which were forced to retreat into Costa Rica, Centeno reported. He said that the mercenaries initially fired their mortars from Nicaraguan territory, but later fired them from Costa Rica. Centeno pointed out that now that the EPS has prevented ARDE from establishing a logistical base in Nicaraguan territory, the enemy has settled in an area between Las Tiricias and Boca San Carlos, in Costa Rican territory.

ARDE Communique on Fighting

PA162330 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command "official communique," issued in Sarapiqui in the "free territory of Nicaragua," on 14 Jun]

[Text] 1. The ARDE armed forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and to the world's free peoples that on 7 June 1984 the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], the Army that intervenes in our sovereignty under the military and political leadership of high-ranking Cuban officials, launched its fourth offensive against our positions in liberated territory near El Castillo, on the banks of the San Juan River.

2. In view of the EPS offensive, the ARDE General Command has ordered a strategic withdrawal of our forces to nearby positions in the mountains for safety, using guerrilla methods and techniques rather than conventional warfare.

3. In the resulting clashes, we inflicted approximately 300 casualties on the interventionist Army. Many of the enemy died when they stumbled upon ARDE's minefields in the area under our control. We regret the death of 17 heroic companeros, 7 of whom died in combat and 10 of whom drowned when they jumped into the river while firing at EPS boats.

4. In view of the fierce clashes in the area, our field hospital was evacuated to a safer place in ARDE-liberated territory. There were 25 wounded in this hospital, who have continued to receive treatment.

5. The counteroffensive military operations to repel the enemy are being coordinated and led by commanders from the ARDE- iberated areas. With patriotic Sandinist pride, we must stress that our combatants have very high morale. Our combatants show their unbeatable fighting spirit every minute in their effort to liberate Nicaragua from the foreign master and its national servants. Neither the shortage of resources nor the traditional manipulations by interest groups have affected our combatants' dignity.

6. Some of the news media have insisted on disseminating information about defectors from our armed forces. We hereby vigorously deny such rumors and declare, with our characteristic truthfulness, that despite the problems in the war our combatants have remained in their positions, with the characteristic motivation of the ARDE armed forces.

ARDE: Sandinist Plane Downed

PA171713 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forced General Command War Bulletin No 234, issued in Sarapiqui on 15 June]

[Text] The ARDE General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world that on 7 June at 1100, the fighting Juan Pablo Betancur Column of the Coyote Unit, under the command of highly experienced Companero Justo, established contact with a push-and-pull plane of the Sandinist Air Force in an area known as Mayorquin, Zelaya Department. Our heroic fighters were able to shoot down the plane, which fell [words indistinct]. All the occupants of the plane died. This clash lasted 5 minutes. Companero (Trejo Dobace) died heroically defending our national sovereignty.

The struggle goes on because Sandino lives. The fighters of the Sandino Revolutionary Front struggle heroically in every trench, in every clash against the enemies of our people.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of ARDE's armed forces.

ARDE: EPS Boat Attacked

PA170127 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command War Bulletin 236, issued in the "free territory of Nicaragua," on 15 June]

[Text] The ARDE General Command reports to the heroic people of Managua and to the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 0930 on 8 June, the heroic Francisco Roy Column of the Saturno Unit attacked a coast guard vessel belonging to the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] Navy beyond the village of (Chalate) at a place known as (Las Estrellitas), in the jurisdiction of [words indistinct] and inflicted many casualties on our people's enemies, both dead and wounded. The craft was damaged, taking two hits from [word indistinct] rockets and sustaining intense rifle fire for 20 minutes. We suffered no casualties.

The peasant's insurrection, with its characteristic high morale, has continued to achieve victories and to harass those who have intervened in our sovereignty. Long live freedom! Long live Sandino! Free fatherland or death! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of ARDE's armed forces.

FDN Destroys Cooperative

PA161651 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] We have a last-minute report from Defense Ministry sources. Yesterday, 15 June 1984, at 1000, a counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN] commando group composed of an undetermined number of men attacked the Oscar Benavides Agricultural Cooperative, 10 km northwest of Sebaco. The mercenaries set fire to the cooperative's installations and six vehicles belonging to the people. It must be noted that the Somozist criminals did not murder anyone because the cooperative workers left the installations when they were informed of the counterrevolutionaries' presence in the area. After destroying the agricultural cooperative, the counterrevolutionaries withdrew in the direction of the Los Cocos Hill, north of the cooperative. This has been a last-minute report provided by Defense Ministry sources.

ARDE Bulletin Reports Attacks

PA170441 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command War Bulletin No 236 issued in Sarapiqui in the "free territory of Nicaragua" on 16 June]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and friendly peoples of the world that:

1. At 1700 on 8 June, the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Indio Commando Unit, under the command of veteran Companero Ganso, which is charged with search and destroy missions, ambushed to interventionist Army near (Las Estaciones) in Nueva Guinea, killing 26 and wounding 11. We regret the death of two of our companeros, while two others were seriously wounded. This clash lasted some 2 hours.

2. Two days later, at 1200 on 10 June, the same column -- the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column of the Indo Commando Unit, under the command of Companero Ganso -- attacked the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS] positions in Nuevo Horizonte, in the municipality of Nueva Guinea, inflicting 40 dead and 32 wounded on our people's enemies. This clash lasted 5 hours. Our forces reported that six companeros were slightly wounded.

Fighting companeros, forward with the courage and fighting spirit that characterizes true revolutionaries and true Sandinists. Remember that yesterday, today, tomorrow, and alwyas we will die for our country and the people, for our blue and white flag and the red and black banner!

Without totalitarianism of a return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, general commander of ARDE's armed forces

Voice of Sandino on Casualties

PA171842 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The nine's mercenary Army is withdrawing from the Bartola area for fear of our counteroffensive. The mercenary Army, which aimed at and attacked our bases in Nicaragua located in the San Juan River and Bartola areas, suffered a crushing number of casualties and was forced to withdraw from the area to its original positions. Our fearless fighters decimated 50 percent of their troops, causing the morale of those troops to drop to its lowest level. The fact that 200 Sandino Revolutionary Front fighters confronted over 3,000 members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and inflicted over 1,000 casualties on them in face-to-face combat clearly speaks for itself. For our part, 42 of our companeros were killed. The resulting ratio was 20 enemies of our people killed for each of our companeros who died in a patriotic and heroic action. In addition, the upstart Army had to leave their positions for fear of a counteroffensive by our nationalist fources, defending the country's sovereignty.

From Caracas, Venezuela, our commander in chief Eden Pastora has sent a message to our fighters conveying his solidarity with them and telling them that today, more than ever, our dignified position of liberating our people is solid and well defined, because our democratic friends throughout the world are working to provide us with all the assistance our movement needs to liberate our beloved fatherland.

Onward, fellow ARDE fighters! Let us continue our struggle steadfastly and with conviction. We have shown them that 1 of our fighters is worth 20 upstart enemies. Justice is on our side. No force on earth can stop our ideals of liberty. Today more than ever we must carry on General Augusto Cesar Sandino's legacy as free men, and we must remember his words that it is better to be killed as rebels than to live as slaves.

Long live Nicaragua! Long live liberty!

Long live Sandino! Free fatherland or death.

Review of Fighting

PA170425 Paris AFP in English 0420 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose, Jun 17 (AFP) -- Bodies have been floating down the San Carlos River after a week-long Army mop-up of anti-Sandinist guerrillas in southern Nicaragua.

About 300 guerrillas of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have retreated into Costa Rica so far, AFP was told by one of the first six wounded ARDE men brought to the hospital at San Carlos.

He said ARDE's combatants have lost hope of being reinforced by fighters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) that have reached northwestern Costa Rica, according to Nicaragua's Defense Ministry.

But the Sandinistas have been rushing troops to Nicaragua's northern border with Honduras to face an expected rainy-season offensive there by 6,500 FDN "counter-revolutionaries". FDN commandos destroyed a farm cooperative less than 100 kilometers (60 miles) from Managua, deep inside central Nicaragua on Friday, the ministry admitted.

On Saturday, Nicaragua warned civilian aircraft not to fly within 35 miles (55 kms) of that country, at dawn, about 200 FDN new attacked for three hours near the customs post at El Espino, then withdrew into Honduras, the ministry reported. [as received]

Fourteen bodies were counted on the San Carlos River by Mrs. Gladys Vega of Boca San Carlos. She and all the other 80 inhabitants of that Costa Rican border village fled as fighting neared just across the river.

The Nicaraguan Army launched its offensive against ARDE when the southern guerrillas were practically leaderless. Their Commander Eden Pastora and his lieutenant Tito Chamorro were both wounded by a bomb planted at a press conference on May 30.

An officer called "Tadeo" is still in action but he alone cannot lead all ARDE's fighters in various districts, the wounded men said.

The government of neutral, armyless Costa Rica plans to declare a national emergency on Monday, by which time about 1,000 ARDE guerrillas are expected to have taken refuge this side of the border. They are to be deported.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE DENIES ALLIANCE WITH FDN

PA162136 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command Communique issued in Sarapiqui "free territory in Nicaragua" on 15 June]

[Text] 1. In view of various statements that have been made public, we categorically deny that ARDE has entered into an alliance or reached an understanding with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], as has been announced by various news media.

2. At no time have the ARDE armed forces asked the FDN for military reinforcements of any kind, because we are in a position to continue to use our own modest resources, and, more important, because our heroic strugglers have a high fighting spirit.

3. We charge that the FDN has been taking advantage of ARDE's current circumstances by waging a comprehensive propaganda campaign intended to capitalize on the genuine political value of an organization like ARDE, which is struggling to recover democracy for the Nicaraguan nation and to wrest the country from the hands of the Marxist-Leninist regime that is oppressing our people. However, we must alos reassert that we fight as well to banish the nefarious Somozist past once and for all.

4. While the FDN persists in trying to implement an artificial unity, [words indistinct] ARDE [words indistinct] that do not represent a true unity against the Marxist-Leninist regime in Managua.

FDN HAS RESOURCES TO FIGHT UNTIL 'MID-OCTOBER'

PA152338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Jun 84

[By Juan Antonio de Lucas]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan rebels in the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] have the necessary resources to continue their war against the Sandinist regime almost until the November elections scheduled to be held in that country.

Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) sources told ACAN-EFE today that "we have sufficient means to continue the war against the Sandinists until at least mid-October."

"Evidence of this is that we have opened a new front in southern Nicaragua with 1,000 men, much farther north than the area in which the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, led by Eden Pastora, is operating," an anti-Sandinist rebel indicated.

The anti-Sandinist rebel, who claims to be a veteran of the war in northern Nicaragua, refused to say whether these resources come from the CIA as covert aid.

"The economic aspects of our movement are the business of the national directorate," he pointed out.

BRIEFS

SEYCHELLES, BENIN RELATIONS -- The Foreign Ministry has reported that on 24 May and 31 May, respectively, representatives of the Republic of Seychelles and the People's Republic of Benin signed with Nicaraguan ambassador to the UN the documents establishing diplomatic relations at the embassy level between these two countries and Nicaragua. The two African countries are active members of the Nonaligned Movement and fully identify with the Sandinist people's revolution. In ceremonies held in New York on the dates mentioned, these new relations began that will bring Nicaragua closer to a large number of nations on earth. [Excerpt] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jun 84 p 10 PA]

CASTRO SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PCI COMMITTEE

PM151321 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 13 Jun 84 p 19

[Communist Party of Cuba First Secretary Fidel Castro message to Italian Communist Party, PCI, Central Committee: "Fidel Castro's Esteem"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: We learned the news of beloved Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's demise with profound grief.

His personality and work as an untiring combatant are inseparable from the Italian people's struggle for their legitimate aspirations. During his years as head of the PCI he carried out numerous actions in favor of the working class' interests. We also prize his contribution on the international plane to the struggle for peace and to solidarity with the peoples of the so-called Third World.

We particularly remember his visit to our country and his special contribution to the development of friendly relations between our parties and peoples.

We wish to express at this special time our party's deep respect and to convey to you our most sincere grief at thd death of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer. We would like to convey these feelings to all members of your party and to Berlinguer's family and friends.

We would also like to reaffirm to you our desire to continue working for the growth of the ties that unite the Communist Party of Cuba to the PCI.

Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

COMMENTS ON U.S. INTENSIONS IN GULF REGION

FL150246 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Sharply increased tensions in the Persian Arab Gulf have currently become the main object of public interest, especially as the situation threatens to become international. The situation threatens to become international because the United States is increasing its military presence, this time brandishing its self-proclaimed position as guardian of this area's economic interests.

According to Washington, the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers, filled with fighter-bombers, guarantees the passage of tankers transporting petroleum from the Gulf states. Nevertheless, figures show that the United States did reduce, considerably, its crude oil imports from this region in the last few years.

In 1970, the Arab world met 16 percent of U.S. petroleum needs. At present, U.S. demand is for 5 percent. Saudi Arabia, which held first place in supplying petroleum to the United States, now holds sixth place -- ahead of it are Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, the UK, and Indonesia.

President Ronald Reagan himself has said that his country can endure an eventual stoppage of petroleum from the Gulf, which indicates that the United States is using the fuel problem as a pretext.

The true intentions behind the interference can be found in the U.S. uncontrolled hegemonistic policies, through the installation of a permanent military force -- with the capability of facilitating the Pentagon's strategic goal of expanding the staging of nuclear operations into the Gulf [as heard].

U.S. military superiority in the area would allow economic and political control over this region's Arab nations and could even be used to exert pressure on its allies -- by stopping its supply of petroleum -- thus preventing any form of resistance to Washington's policies.

Another real motive behind the increase of U.S. weapons in the Gulf is its expanding use of military threats against the Soviet Union.

The Iran-Iraq war serves as a birthplace for unhealthy Yankee intentions. In eliminating the conflict, the possibilities of stopping one of the sides from transporting petroleum would disappear, and with it the White House's justification for intervening in the region.

Again, the road of negotiating, of understanding among the governments of the region of the danger inherent in a confrontation, and the necessity to peacefully end this conflict, are the most effective means of counteracting the U.S. game, and above all of guaranteeing humanity's future.

U.S. BEGINS 'UNITAS 84' NAVAL MANEUVERS

FL152304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Six U.S. Navy ships including two nuclear submarines began maneuvers today off the Caribbean coast of South America, the Pentagon has announced in Washington. These maneuvers, called "Unitas 84," will continue off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts with the participation of ships from eight Latin American nations, the U.S. Department of Defense has reported. The cruiser Iowa, which was recommissioned in April of this year, will join the U.S. naval group in the Venezuelan port of La Guaira, located near the capital, Caracas.

According to Pentagon sources, the "Unitas 84" maneuvers -- held every year since 1970 -- have the objective of promoting cooperation between the U.S. Navy and the navies of various Latin American nations.

U.S. WITHDRAWS GUARANTEE OF LOAN TO ARGENTINA

FL161440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 June 84

[Text] The United States has withdrawn its guarantee of a loan for $200 million. Washington made the guarantee 3 months ago to Argentina and four other Latin American nations.

The U.S. decision was made while negotiations between Argentina and the IMF were still going on. The measure, therefore, has been interpreted as an evident pressure tactic by the U.S. Administration against the government of Raul Alfonsin to make it heed the onerous conditions of the IMF, which is controlled by Washington. The IMF intends to impose an agreement on Buenos Aires which obligates the government to give priority to payments of its debts to U.S. private banks, in the face of Argentina's social and development problems.

U.S. HOUSE DEBATING IMMIGRATION BILL

PA171758 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives is rapidly debating some 70 amendments to the immigration bill known as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill. The bill, which has already been approved by the Senate, will directly affect the more than 6 million undocumented workers, mostly Mexicans, who work in the United States.

The Hispanic members of the U.S. Congress claim that the bill will also affect U.S. citizens of Latin American origin. For her part, Helen Gonzalez, of the Mexican-American Legal Fund [Fondo Juridico Mexicano-Americano], termed the law the biggest racist piece of U.S. legislation.

MEXICAN-U.S. SEA LIMIT SITUATION VIEWED

PA171751 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The United States has not ratified the sea limit treaty signed with Mexico in 1979. This has created a new controversy in relations between these two countries. From Mexico City, here is Juan Roberto Loforte, PRENSA LATINA's correspondent in that capital:

[Begin Loforte recording] The nonratification by the U.S. Senate of the sea limit treaty with Mexico signed by the two governments in 1979 is one of the current problems in relations between these two neighboring countries.

Five years ago, high-level delegations of these two governments met and outlined the dividing line between Mexico and the United States. At that time, and after arduous negotiations, Mexico ceded to the United States a rich fishing zone in the Pacific Ocean in exchange for an apparently sterile part of the Gulf of Mexico. The limits treaty was immediately ratified by the Mexican Congress, but several private U.S. scientific institutions conducted illegal research in the Gulf of Mexico and discovered large oil deposits and metal-packed nodules rich in strategic minerals for the U.S. military industry. A careful investigation conducted 2 years ago by then-Deputy Fausto Zapata, a member of the Chamber of Deputies' Energy Commission, showed that the U.S. Senate had not ratified the treaty because it aspired to a renegotiation that would leave on the U.S. side the wealth discovered on the Mexican side.

Both at governmental meetings and contacts and at interparliamentary meetings, Mexico's demands are centered on the need to ratify this treaty so as to close this matter of the limits between the two countries and eliminate one of the many problems that tarnish their bilateral relations. [end recording]

MEXICO AGREES TO OBSERVE U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA160432 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico has agreed to participate as a qualified witness in future talks between Nicaragua and the United States to seek a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis.

A note issued by the Mexican Foreign Ministry explains that Miguel de la Madrid's government agreed to undertake that responsibility, with the intention of contributing toward the resumption of a dialogue between Managua and Washington. However, there is still no information as to the place and date of those bilateral meetings.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUPS ISSUE DECLARATION

FL151452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Central America and the Caribbean are being affected by an old isolation imposed by colonialism, [an isolation] which has been reinforced in recent decades by imperialism.

Those are the terms of a delcaration released in Havana by the participants in the first consultative meeting of Caribbean and Central American anti-imperialist organizations. during which views were exchanged on the seriousness of the historic moment being experienced by the region.

After explaining how area countries wage the struggle for their rights, the document states that the closest unity, mutual support and encouragement, and shared criticism are necessary to face up to U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy, among other factors.

The participants in the meeting accused the governments of Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Jamaica -- which impose on their respective peoples high levels of shortages, poverty, and depravation -- of collaborating with the Yankee policy toward the region.

The consultative meeting was held in Havana from 11 to 13 June.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH STROUGAL

FL150150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban delegation to the CEMA economic summit conference, has met with Czechoslovak leader Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CSSR Communist Party and premier of the CSSR Government, who was accompanied at the meeting by Rudolf (Regocek), member of the party Central Committee and first deputy premier of the government.

The two sides exchanged viewpoints on the CEMA economic summit conference, the applications of its results within CEMA, and the celegration of the next CEMA meeting in Cuba in October 1984.

Among the Cubans participating were Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and president of the JUCEPLAN, and Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA SUMMIT, MEETING

Closing Noted

PA151716 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] CEMA will deepen its process of socialist integration, increase economic efficieny, and continue its efforts for peace and an improvement in international relations.

At a news conference held in Moscow, Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, disclosed that the text of two important declarations approved at the 38th Special CEMA Meeting, held in Moscow for 3 days, will be published on Friday.

The titles of these documents are: "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" and "Basic Guidance for the Development and Subsequent Increase of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation on Nuclear Energy and the Production of Machinery."

These declarations address the political and economic pressures which the United States is exerting to undermine international relations. In a study by area, Latin America is cited as a region that is a victim of growing pressure in this regard and a place where hunger, misery, and other consequences of this pressure are increasing.

At a reception held to honor the delegations that participated in the meeting, top Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko said that in the past 10 years the socialist community has doubled the volume of its industrial production while capitalist nations have increased it by merely one-third.

Soviet Leader Cited

PA160430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow on the eve of the opening session of the CEMA summit. On that occasion, Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's international information department, said that the foremost leaders of the participating states would examine the advancements made in economic collaboration under the complex conditions faced by the world today.

Zamyatin said that CEMA countries account for a third of the world's industrial production and 25 percent of the world's gross product, which has resulted in stable improvement of the people's well-being in CEMA member countries and in the concomitant development of science, education, culture, public health, and social welfare.

Notwithstanding this, he added, we have considerable reserves and opportunities that we intend to pursue, even though the Socialist countries are carrying out their creative work amid an extremely grave international situation.

Zamyatin added that an analysis of the various topics to be discussed at the CEMA summit cannot be undertaken without considering the international situation. In this respect, he said the the current international situation is tense and very serious, and that economic relations should be based on this fact. It is regrettable to see that there has been no relaxation of world tension, which, on the contrary, is escalating, he added.

Zamyatin said that the U.S. policy decision to step up the arms race in Western Europe and the rest of the world is the basic reason for this increase in tension. Zamyatin cited numerous U.S. statements that prevent East-West economic cooperation, and the imposition of all kinds of embargoes, which violate previously established economic agreements and undermine international cooperation.

Zamyatin said that the USSR supports international cooperation between groups of states on a bilateral basis between individual countries.

Zamyatin noted: CEMA collaborates with numerous international organizations, particularly those within the UN system. CEMA, he stressed, has regular contacts with more than 60 organizations, including the UN regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin AMerica.

On the recent summit of the most industrialized capitalist countries, Zamyatin said that the information that was examined in that meeting includes perspectives that were not reflected in the final document, since references only to inflation controls or to signs of economic reactivation in the Western countries are, to say the least, an incomplete analysis. Zamyatin added: Missing from their conclusions is information on the growing unemployment or the decline in the standard of living, which are a part of the analysis and which resulted from the economic policy adopted both in Western Europe and in the United States.

In response to a question from a REUTER correspondent in Moscow, who asked him to comment on the political declaration issued by the capitalist summit, Zamyatin said that his opinion is the same as that reflected in a statement made by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, for as long as the United States and its NATO allies do not give up their plans to deploy more weapons in Europe, the USSR must assume that the calls for negotiations are their way of accomplishing their rearmament.

Meeting Results, Activities

PA161739 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The 38th CEMA meeting has approved measures aimed at implementing the agreements reached at the CEMA summit meeting, attended by high-level delegations from 10 socialist countries.

The meeting praised the results of the summit meeting and stressed the importance of the guidance given with regard to deepening the international socialist division of work to solve the new tasks emerging as a result of development.

The 38th CEMA meeting began immediately after the conclusion of the CEMA summit yesterday morning. A meeting of the executive committee of this economic organization of socialist countries will begin in the next few hours.

Executive Committee Meeting

PA172102 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Report from Moscow by PRENSA LATINA Correspondent Elsy Fors -- recorded]

[Text] The socialist community's economic activities continued today with the opening of the 110th CEMA Executive Committee meeting, chaired by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of States and Ministers and Cuba's permanent representative to CEMA.

The deputy heads of state from the 10 CEMA member countries sat at the roundtable that adorns the otherwise somber room of CEMA's Executive Committee to take organizational steps to implement the agreements reached at the ecomonic summit conference and at the 38th special council meeting held this week.

Both local and international media have commented on the results of these meetings, which ranged beyond the limits of this community of nations to deal with and issue statements on highly important issues in international economic relations. Socialism has again demonstrated that it is the natural ally of those who seek a new international economic order.

The government leaders who participated in the socialist summit adopted a genuine action program to improve international economic relations. In their final declaration, the conferees expressed their support for openly cooperative relations, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and condemned the warmongering efforts to discriminate and apply pressure economically that particularly characterize the United States. It is U.S. behavior and the crisis generated by the industrialized Western nations that have created obstacles to the solution of the world's grave problems, which have particularly harmful effects on the developing nations. This statement is also contained in the declaration signed by the CEMA members. On the issue of the underdeveloped nations' foreign debt, which amounts to nearly $820 billion, the declaration states that it is the result of colonial and neocolonial exploitation and asserts CEMA's solidarity with the demands of those nations.

JORGE RISQUET CITED ON WORKERS IN ANGOLA

PA160348 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently, a group of [15-second break in transmission] in complying with their mission.

Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, decorated the internationalists, who have been working selflessly in that African country for more than a year.

The solemn ceremony -- held at the new building occupied by the Cuban civilian collaborators in Huambo following the barbaric attack that was perpetrated against them on 19 April of this year -- served to confirm the indestructible friendship between the two peoples.

In his speech, Risquet said that if the enemy's intention was to intimidate the Cubans with the attack in which 15 civilian collaborators in Huambo were killed, it was in error. The Cubans, Risquet stressed, have learned in 25 years of revolution to live without fear beside the imperialist monster. If this has not produced sleepless nights, puppet bands will not keep us awake.

While referring to the current situation in Angola, Risquet asked: Why is there war in this country, when the generous and courageous Angolan people struggled for independence from the Portugese colonialists for 14 years? Why can't they enjoy their legitimate independence, which they won at a cost of the 500,000 Angolans who fell during the struggle? The fact is, Risquet declared, that the Yankee imperialists, the South African racists and their Western allies have never admitted that Angola is a truly independent country, the owner of its own wealth.

Risquet continued: Since 1981, not only the puppet bands but the racist South Africans have again invaded Angola. This is why it can be said that Angola has not had a single day of peace in 23 years; it had a war that lasted 14 years, another one that went on for 6 months, and now has been waging yet another one for 8 years, which could be considered their third war for national liberation.

Alongside this gigantic effort by our Angolan brothers, our people, our party, our Revolutionary Armed Forces and Fidel stand with the Angolan people, Jorge Risquet stressed in his speech at the ceremony in which Cuban civilian collaborators who have been in Huambo for over a year were given medals.

This is the meaning of our presence and our long stay in Angola, Risquet said, after which he referred to the Cuban-Angolan statements of 4 February 1982 and of 19 March 1984. In this respect, he said that on the day that the South African soldiers withdraw completely from Angola, Namibia becomes independent, and the South Africans stop supporting the counterrevolutionary bands, the Cuban fighters will return to their homeland. Stressing this point, he said: Of course, we do not intend to be in Angola forever, our presence here will not be necessary when these fundamental requirements are met.

In praising the work of the Cuban internationalists in Angola, Risquet cited a phrase from the heroic guerilla Ernesto Guevara: To be an internationalist is to reach the highest level of the human condition.

Risquet said this to the internationalist workers who were receiving medals: Today, you can wear these medals with healthy revolutionary pride, as will others who will receive them upon completing their mission. You can be sure in your innermost selves that you are not only willing to give everything you have for Cuba, but that you have also traveled thousands of miles from your fatherland, your homes, and your families to raise the Cuban and internationalist flags in the heart of Africa.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT CITED ON SOUTH AFRICA

PA171724 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The racist South African regime continues to illegally occupy several southern Angolan regions. In addition, it has continued to train, finance, and supply weapons to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary bands, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has said.

In a speech delivered in the Angolan city of Namib, Dos Santos stressed that South Africa's objective is to destabilize the Angolan situation and establish a puppet regime that responds to the racists' interests.

The regime of apartheid wants to prevent the achievement of peace in South Africa so it hinders the solution of the Namibian problem, which it artificially links to the withdrawal of the Cuban international troops from the People's Republic of Angola, he added. South Africa, he asserted, must withdraw its troops from Namibia, sign a cease-fire agreement with the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, and begin fulfilling Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on the independence of the people of Namibia.

TWO CONTADORA MINISTERS PRESENT PEACE ACCORD

FL152344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Panama's Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega and his Venezuelan counterpart Isidro Morales presented UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today in New York with the Central America Peace and Cooperation Accord prepared by the Contadora Group. UN sources said the document was a significant step in the Contadora Group's efforts. Nevertheless, Panama's Ortega warned this afternoon that the negotiations were at a critical and decisive point.

COSTA RICA TO DECLARE EMERGENCY DUE TO CONTRAS

FL161458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] From San Jose, it has been reported that the Costa Rican Government will declare a national emergency in a decree that will be issued next Monday. Manuel (Carvallo), Costa Rican deputy minister of the presidency, said that this measure will be taken because of the imminent entry into the country of some 1,000 anti-Sandinist fighters who are pulling back from the heavy fighting in southern Nicaragua.

COSTA RICAN SOCIALIST DISCUSSES NEUTRALITY

PA171941 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Orlando Rojas, leader of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, said in Madrid that the best proof of neutrality that President Luis Alberto Monge could give would be to dismantle the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups that operate from Costa Rican territory. Rojas is making a tour of Western Europe which is almost parallel to that currently being made by Monge to convince the continental nations of the importance of seeing that Costa Rica remains a neutral country.

Concerning this, he said that upon returning to San Jose Monge must demonstrate with facts that neutrality is more than just talk. In this connection, he should put an end once and for all to the seditious anti-Sandinist groups found in Costa Rica, he said.

Meanwhile, in Brussels, Costa Rican President Monge signed with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans a declaration of support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Monge is currently touring several West European countries.

GUATEMALANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REPRESSION

PA180240 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Some 1,000 Guatemalans marched along the main streets of Guatemala City on Saturday to protest recent government repression. The demonstrators charged that the Army has engaged in repression in Escuintla Department, where, in the past 2 months, dozens of peasants, including women and children, have disappeared or have been murdered.

POWERFUL EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA160249 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Several powerful bombs have exploded in San Salvador, following the interior minister's threat to militarize the postal service. Meanwhile, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime continues its political maneuvers with the alleged dissolution of a special unit that is linked to the death squads.

Last-minute reports reveal that a bomb exploded at the state-owned Agricultural Commercial Bank; meanwhile, three more explosions damaged high-tension towers, blacking out part of San Salvador and the Departments of Cuscatlan, La Libertad, Chalatenango, and Cabanas.

Elsewhere, union spokesmen have charged that Salvadoran Interior Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount has threatened to turn the postal service over to the Army if the workers who are on strike do not return to work immediately.

New Treasury Police Director Colonel Reinaldo Golcher said, in a statement to the press, that the special S-2 intelligence unit has been dissolved to improve the image of the forces under his command. Nevertheless, there are reports that the corps' 30 agents -- who were trained by U.S., Argentinian, and Israeli advisers -- continue their activities in the Departments of Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cabanas, Santa Ana, San Miguel, and Morazan, where they were transferred.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES NOTED

FL152104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have attacked the military positions defending the bridge over the Acelhuate River, located only a few kilometers from San Salvador. Simultaneously, insurgent troops dynamited three high-tension towers located near Acelhuate, cutting off electric power to the entire Department of Chalatenango, located in the northwest part of the country.

Guerrilla attacks in El Salvador have increased in the last few days following the occupation of several towns in eastern El Salvador and numerous ambushes that have inflicted a large number of casualties on the Salvadoran Army.

Acts of sabotage aimed at the electric and telephone services have increased in number throughout almost all of El Salvador, but principally in the central areas where San Salvador is located.

Army Mounts Campaign

FL152128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army is continuing its attempt to eliminate rebel strong points in the eastern departments and is carrying out a vast operation in Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union, and Morazan. In Usulutan, 2,000 soldiers of the 6th Infantry Brigade and various companies of the Manuel Jose Arce Battalion are combing the banks of the Lempa River while columns of the Rangers Battalion are posted in the towns of Las Marias and Las Penas.

Radio Venceremos has reported that the Salvadoran armed forces have admitted that A-37 combat aircraft bombed the Honduran town of El Quebrachal by mistake.

In San Salvador, the Mailmen and Postal Workers' Union [Sindicato de Carteros y Empleados Postales] that have been on strike for 18 days have accused the U.S. ambassador of intervening in the labor dispute.

HONDURAS TO INVESTIGATE ILLEGAL ACTS

PA151726 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A few days ago General Walter Lopez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, announced that an investigation would be conducted to establish responsibilities for violations of the law and acts against the Army and the national economy. In this surprising announcement, General Walter Lopez accused the former chief of the Armed Forces, General Gustavo Alvarez, of violating the Constitution and promoting the misuse of power and military command.

Walter Lopez added that he had adopted a deliberate, prudent attitude in domestic and international affairs, which obviously contrasted with the verbal and menacing excesses quite common in the recent past.

After the removal of Gustavo Alvarez, who is presently in Miami, the new chief of the Honduran Armed Forces issued similar statements to explain the changes in the military command in that country. On this occasion, the new chief of the Honduran Armed Forces even referred to new reports on the disappearance of persons and other abuses during Alvarez' command. This is the first time the Honduran ruling sector has admitted to the disappearance of citizens for political reasons, which increased recently as part of the intense repression against popular protest demonstrations.

In this respect, THE NEW YORK TIMES reproduced an article reporting that last May the Honduran regime tried to cancel the Grenadier I military maneuvers it is conducting jointly with the U.S. military forces and the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The paper affirmed that Washington had to exert pressure on Honduras so that the joint war maneuvers would proceed as planned. According to the paper, the U.S. Government learned about the Honduran decision a few hours before it was to be made public, and the White House brought sufficient pressure to bear on the Honduran ruling sectors to make them change their position.

Apparently, THE NEW YORK TIMES added, Honduran military circles are questioning whether the nation will actually benefit by the U.S. policy of using Honduran territory as a base of operations against Nicaragua and the liberation struggle in El Salvador.

The publication of the U.S. report and the statement by General Walter Lopez occurred almost simultaneously. However, in the following days there was nothing said or done to confirm a change in Honduran policy. Nonetheless, it must be taken into consideration that this political situation responds partly to the menace of Honduran military groups' linked to the dismissed Gustavo Alvarez staging a coup d'etat in that Central American nation to strengthen the civilian and military rule and guarantee the interests of the nation and its allies.

In any case, nothing has changed in Honduras, as the Grenadier I military maneuvers proceed with their eminently aggressive nature against the peoples of the region.

Honduran national sovereignty has been brutally violated by the United States, which has turned that nation into a military enclave in the area under the pretext of military maneuvers which, in view of their extension, have become a permanent military occupation of that territory.

It is obvious, then, that the seriousness of the situation is a cause for concern to some Honduran officers, who do not wish their national Army to get involved in critical situations with regard to Nicaragua as result of the actions of anti-Sandinist groups operating from Honduras.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SAYS U.S. MAKING OBSTACLES

FL151427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The coordinator of Nicaragua's junta of government, Daniel Ortega, has charged the U.S. Administration with placing obstacles to the processes of dialogue and negotiations between the two countries.

In a speech before a group of U.S. religious persons, Daniel Ortega referred to Ronald Reagan's insistance in getting more funds for the war against Nicaragua. The Sandinist leader also noted U.S. official statements in the sense that Washington will not change its policy toward Nicaragua.

Ortega on Talks With U.S.

PA171857 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has asserted that his country will suspend the dialogue opened with the United States a little more than 15 days ago if on 22 June the U.S. Congress approves a new $28-million allocation in military aid for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Ortega told this to the press in Managua shortly before leaving on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The Sandinist leader added that Nicaragua cannot engage in negotiations if the United States maintains an aggressive stand that contradicts the White House's alleged interest in a dialogue.

The talks between the two parties began on 1 June, when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met with Ortega in Managua. A meeting between Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special envoy for Central America, and Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has been slated for the next few days. Mexican Government representatives will be in attendance at this meeting.

A high-level Nicaraguan Government delegation led by government junta Coordinator Ortega left Managua today for the Soviet Union. The delegation includes Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and FSLN International Relations Director Julio Lopez.

Before leaving, Commander Ortega said that his talks with the Soviet authorities will further strengthen bilateral relations. He added that his government is contacting several governments to obtain fast planes like the Soviet MiG or the French Mirage, as these are needed to counteract the military actions of the United States. Commander Ortega added that the Nicaraguan pilots who will man those planes will soon be ready. The Nicaraguan delegation that left today for Moscow will tour several other socialist capitals.

EMERGENCY STATE, LABOR STRIKES REPORTED IN PERU

PA172021 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency for another 60 days in 13 provinces of the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac as it feels that the violence and subversion prompted by the armed group Shining Path still remain.

According to the official decree on this measure, constitutional guarantees have been suspended in these zones, which will remain under the Armed Forces' political and military control.

Meanwhile, Peruvian Government workers have warned that they will continue their 11-day old general strike of indefinite duration until the government agrees to hold talks with their union's representatives.

Fernando Belaunde Terry's government refuses to negotiate with the Intersector Committee of Government Workers, which has over 500,000 members, arguing that this organization has not been recognized.

According to Raul Caballero, secretary general of this labor organization, the strike has been fully strengthened through support and solidarity received from all the Peruvian unions. The unions have agreed to stage a general strike, the date of which will be set today.

Caballero also confirmed that the Agriculture Ministry workers, who had ended their strike, have decided to resume it on Monday in support of a negotiated solution to the government workers' single list of demands. He also warned that unless a dialogue with the Peruvian Government is opened, the strike will become more radical on Monday, with a definitive withdrawal of the emergency services in the various areas. A new struggle strategy would also be gradually implemented.

VENEZUELAN REAFFIRMS RIGHT TO GRANT ASYLUM

PA180236 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] A few days after Nicaragua officially expressed concern over the attention that counterrevolutionary leaders Eden Pastora and Tito Chamorro, injured by a bomb, have received in Caracas, Venezuela has issued a communique in which it reiterates its decision not to intervene in the Nicaraguan conflict. Venezuela also asserted its right to grant political asylum.

Meanwhile, the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat has denied reports that Mexico will act as a witness in possible negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States. According to an official note, Mexico has offered its good offices, if the two parties desire to make use of them.

URUGUAYAN AUTHORITIES ARREST FERREIRA ON ARRIVAL

PA171925 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Uruguayan military authorities arrested National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate when he arrived at the port of Montevideo. He returned today to his country after 11 years in exile. With his son Juan Raul, who was also wanted by the Uruguayan authorities, Ferreira Aldunate was taken to the Navy Prefect's Office, where they were booked by the police. Both father and son will reportedly be taken immediately to a military unit. A total of 200 European and Latin American journalists arrived in Montevideo with them on board the Argentine motor vessel Ciudad de Mar del Plata.

Meanwhile, hundreds of armed soldiers kept some 10,000 people from entering the port. Despite the troops' presence they yelled the well-known slogan: "It will end, the military dictatorship will end!"

Some 50,000 people had initially gathered at the port, but they later dispersed when the authorities announced that the ship would berth in the resort city of Punta de Este, in an evident maneuver by the regime to try to prevent a multitudinous welcome for Ferreira Aldunate. The former senator, against whom Uruguayan military justice issued an arrest warrant after the coup staged in June 1973, said he was returning to Uruguay to demand free elections without exclusions or conditions. The regime has called elections for November.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SEEKS LOAN RESCHEDULING, IMF NEGOTIATIONS

FL151940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1841 GMT 15 Jun 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 15, CANA -- Heavily indebted Jamaica is trying to get its rich neighbour, Trinidad and Tobago, to reschedule repayment of a 70 million dollar (1 Jca dollar; 25 cents U.S.) loan. Central Bank Governor Horace Barber flew to Port-of-Spain Wednesday on a mission that if successful will pave the way for disbursement by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of a 143.5 million dollar U.S. loan agreed on in principle.

Disbursement of the IMF funds, long sought by Prime Minister Edward Saega for giving the Jamaica economy a new lease on life, depends very much on the rescheduling of the Trinidad and Tobago debt, chalked up in 1976 and now due. What Jamaica owes its Caribbean Community (Caricom) partner is just a tiny portion of Kingston's 3.1 billion dollar (U.S.) external debt.

But if Barber's talks with Central Bankers in Port-of-Spain are fruitful, Jamaica will have in its hands an IMF deal that will help it carry through plans for substantial renegotiation this year of payment on the huge bill to commercial banks, governments, and their agencies.

Jamaica and the IMF began negotiations last November for a 180 million dollar (U.S.) stand-by credit after the Fund had cut off the previous 650 million dollar (U.S.) Extended Fund Facility (EFF), which was in the final year. The government had last September failed to meet economic performance criteria following breaches earlier in the year and a waiver from the Fund allowing the programme to carry on. Originally, the government had expected the new facility to last 15 months with implementation from January 1, this year.

But, despite the Seaga administration's massive devaluation of the local currency moving the exchange rate from the previous 1.78 JCA dollars for one U.S. dollar to the present rate of around four to one, cutbacks in spending on social services, cuts in subsidies to drastically reduce governments deficit, and the deregulations of the local economy that helped to push up rices, numerous deadlines passed for the programme to come on stream.

However last weekend, Seaga announced that Jamaica and the Fund had reached an agreement in principle for a 67.2 million dollar (U.S.) stand-by facility, and 76.3 million dollars (U.S.) under the IMF's compensatory financing mechanism, through which it helps to make up short falls in countries projected export earnings.

The Central Bank announced that because of prolonged negotiations, the period of the stand-by facility was shortened to one year, starting in March this year and the government decided to request a drawing under the compensatory financing facility. But the announcement of the agreement by Seaga was with a rider: It was subject to the rescheduling of the loan from Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados and Guyana had put up seven million dollars and Guyana three million to the 80 million dollar package with Trinidad and Tobago [as received].

Seaga said rescheduling of the Trinidad and Tobago loan would fit into the government's total refinancing and rescheduling programme. The refinancing talks have come up weeks before next month's summit in Nassau of Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) leaders, at which the region's economic problems will receive major attention.

"I don't think that you could say that these bilateral discussions would have a direct bearing on the summit, though there would be some degree of relevance in so far as the leaders discuss Caricom's economic problems," one senior government official here said. "However, if other member states who got loans from Trinidad and Tobago during the '70's when Port-of-Spain's oil economy was booming were also seeking to renegotiate, it would certainly be an important issue in Nassau," he added.

Whatever the relevance of the wider membership of the 13-member community, the success of Barber's mission is critical to Jamaica, which is suffering from a critical shortage of foreign exchange, and whose debt servicing budget this fiscal year is in the region of a billion Jamaican dollars, or nearly 40 percent of total revenues.

Though on a per capita basis Jamaica's debt volume approaches some of the heaviest in the Third World, its structure is not quite as unfortunate. Only 13 percent is owed to commercial banks, and 43.5 percent to governments and their agencies.

"Our debt structure is a very favourable one," Seaga told a recent press conference, stressing that Jamaica's position was reverse to most of the Latin American nations with 90 percent of its debts being medium-to long-term.

However, meeting debt payments is difficult for Jamaica whose economy is in serious problems, deepened from the down-turn in its vital bauxite/alumina industry over the past three years that has seen production move from 12 million tonnes in 1980 to 7.7 million tonnes last year. The decline, according to government estimates, has cost the country 494 million dollars (JCA) in revenues and 327 million dollars in foreign exchange earnings.

It is against this background that Jamaica's programme for an IMF loan as well as the funds seal-of-approval to take to bankers, either when seeking new financing or rescheduling of old debts, is significant.

For instance, the government a year ago reached agreement in principle with creditor banks for the rescheduling of 161 million dollars (U.S.) in loans, as well as 18 million dollars (U.S.) in new financing. But those are dependent on the IMF agreement. The arrangement would push back payment on principle due between last year June and March 1985, to 1990. Further, Seaga announced that he would approach the Paris Club to reschedule 172 million dollars U.S. in arrears on principle, due this year, to maturity in 1995, and a grace period until 1990.

Most financial sources here say that this would hardly have any prospect of moving forward without the IMF agreement; as Jamaica's loans were not of the size of the countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, where the prospect of unilateral repudiation would threaten the international banking and financial systems. Also this year, the government is approaching non-OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation in Development) countries for rescheduling, and Trinidad and Tobago fall within this group. Jamaica, of course, is only a microcosm of the Third World which carries a combined debt load heading for 700 billion dollars (U.S.) and whose servicing impinge on their ability to commit resources to development.

Many Third World leaders would like to see an international debt conference to seek, on a global basis, a solution to the problem, but have found little support from the major Western industrial countries, particularly the United States and Britain. Their argument, as recently articulated by U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, was that the debt problem "can be handled best on a case-by-case basis, nation-by-nation."

That position was outlined by leaders of the seven major Western industrialised nations at their summit in London last week when they offered, despite calls from the leaders of four of Latin America's most indebted countries -- Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, and Colombia -- for a frontal attack on the problem, slight reprieves from countries which swallowed the IMF medicine and carry through its adjustment programmes.

Jamaica, under the centre-right Seaga, is one of the countries that has followed the IMF prescription. He said in London Wednesday that the debt problem was not adequately dealt with at the summit.

"I don't think this problem has been sufficiently recognized as a very explosive one, which could in effect make life very difficult over the next few years," he told reporters. "We could have political instability at the debtor end and financial instability at the creditor end."

SEAGA VISITS UK, MEETS WITH THATCHER

For CANA reportage on the visit to Britain by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, including his meeting with UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 15 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

MARTINA: NO 'POLITICAL BENEFIT' FROM ARUBA TIES

FL151143 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Domenico Martina of the Dutch Antilles, currently visiting the Netherlands, has said that a new round table conference must be held as soon as possible on the future relationship between Aruba and the remaining five islands. The prime minister said that he could see no benefits resulting from further political cooperation with Aruba after this island breaks ties with the Antilles on January 1, 1986. According to Mr Martina, the break will be final although economic cooperation is seen as a favorable pursuit.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PUBLICATIONS CONFISCATED IN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

PA160436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Georgetown, 14 June (AFP) -- The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has intensified its anti-Soviet campaign by confiscating various prohibited publications, including the magazine SOVIET WEEKLY, it was learned here from various sources.

The government's anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet attitude has been strongly criticized by the opposition political group called Movement for National Unity, MNU, the same sources added.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were among the countries in the Caribbean Community insisting that the United States invade the island of Grenada.